The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 93 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 20. 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSELLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in. 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in..... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
1914				
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
23rd	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	..
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
20th	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th	Arabia ..	8000	....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "AKCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON	Rs. 627 or Rs. 523	Rs. 940-8. or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
164 P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	31st. Mar.	16th. April
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	12th. April.	22nd. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	5143	17th. ,,	27th. ,,
Sawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th. ,,	17th. ,,
Izumo Maru	Shizobe	6189	16th. May	27th May.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the Copies of Survivor or Survivors Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.
The Bank issues drafts on Nova Goa.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Miles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Ca cutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep
City of Man hester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†C ty of Mar ell les	8800	19th Sep	26th Sep.	11th. Oct. 5
*City of Gla gow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct.	21st Oct
†City of Par s	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†C ty of Ca cutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5821	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec.
C ty of M nches ter	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
†Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	652	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles from Liverpool	--	999	--	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each bin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply —Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons icy.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,550,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairel Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong		Tienling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York.	Tsingtan.
Los Angles	Cal. U.S.A.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000
Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 20th April 11am. †P. D. & C. M.
DUMRA 1695, Thur. 23rd April a.m., ‡C. M. LRASA, 2184, Fri. 24th April *6 a. m.. Direct
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday the 23rd April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "BARJORA," 3,164 tons, on Thursday the 23rd April calling at Verawal, Mangrom, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
†PURNEA	3306	Thursday, 30th April
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 14th May.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 28th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 11th June.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
20th April, 1914.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DI ILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
391 Agents.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs.	20,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	14,57,200
Capital Paid up	Rs.	9,88,587
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs.	10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—
SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Apl. ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th. June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th. Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomsor	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd. Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverey	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	390	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passages, apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, Medows Street. } BOMBAY.
7, Esplanade Road. }

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUND EXCEED.....£19,031
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,55

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

and for Prospectus and Particulars to:—
G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or. T. H. MORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED JEWELLERY

JEWELLED RINGS
JEWELLED PENDANTS
JEWELLED NECKSLIDES
AND
JEWELLED EARRINGS

Are the ornaments chiefly in vogue and to which much attention is being given at present.
The handiwork of these ornaments has reached a standard that is difficult indeed to criticise or to improve upon for daintiness and the amazing quality of work. Our stock embraces the most modern conceptions in platinum and gold: the former when the metal used has but little importance as compared to the gems; and the latter, when the metal assumes the chief part for its effects and in which the gems convey only an ultimate impression.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	,, 50	,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50	,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50	,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.
Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medow Street, Fort
Branch 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE
CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.
Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.
INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZ EE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 332

MOTOR CARS from POONA to PANCHGANI and Mahabaleshwar: The firm who owns the largest and best fleet of large and small cars that are running there is THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Poona. 1989a

WHITEHALL WHITE EDGED CARBON—A Novelty—The finest typewriting Carbon on the market. Try it. To be had at BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, the leading Stationers and Paper Merchants in India, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street. 2314

A RARE OPPORTUNITY. We are discontinuing the import of Watches Jewellery, Plate-ware, Leather goods and genuine Meerschaum, Leather goods and consequently selling off their stock at greatly reduced rates. If you want a bargain visit INDO FOREIGN AGENCY, 355, Hornby Road, oppt., Oriental Building, Fort. 2312

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED—CUSTOMERS to buy ALPHONSO & PAIRIE MANGOES and other kinds of fruit. Mangoes shipped to England. Call for Price List, DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302a

HEADMASTER (Parsee) wishes to be a TUTOR in a high-class family during the HOT SEASON. Hill Stations preferred. Apply to Box No. 418, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2344

ENGLISH graduate, experienced and successful coach, DESIRES POST as SECRETARY and Tutor combined, Excellent Latin, English, French and Mathematics. Apply to Box No. 416, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2322

WANTED—A Mechanical 1st class Engineer having a thorough experience of Ginning, Pressing, Spinning, and Weaving Mills. Pay Rs. 200-300—Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to SAIT JAI NARAIN RANIWALA, Khurja City. 1591

WANTED—GUARDIANS to apply for prospectus of National Medical College of India. Teaches L. M. S. and M. B. subjects. Annual Scholarships offered by Dr. S. K. MULLICK, M. S., M. D., Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculates 30, and Rs. 25 non-Matriculates. Apply to The DENA. 301, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

WANTED An ASSISTANT LADY DOCTOR as House Surgeon on Rs. 100/- per mensem, besides furnished quarters. Practice not allowed. Applicants should send their applications with testimonials, stating their qualifications, age, nationality &c., to

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Countess Dufferin Fund
2310 Association, Hyderabad, Sind

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for the Victoria Memorial Orphanage and Technical School, Hyderabad Salary Rs. 400—50—700, with free quarters and carriage allowance.

Applicants must know Urdu and possess a thorough practical knowledge of carpentry, cane-weaving, polishing and bookbinding and be capable of administering the business of a large Institution.

For particulars apply t THE HONORARY SECRETARY to the Executive Committee of the Victoria Memorial Orphanage. 1582

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE ERGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E4.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED Indian Journalist would be gald to act as PRIVATE SECRETARY to Bombay Public Man. Free in the morning. Highest references. Apply to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1401

WANTED by a young lady a COMPANION—SECRETARY. Must be well educated and refined. One knowing music preferred. Good salary.—Apply with full particulars to Box No. 417, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2336.

WANTED—TRAINED Musicians—3 cornet players (two firsts and one second), 1 tenor trombone, 1 base B flat, 1st clarionet B flat, 2 Horns (one first and one second). Must enlist as sepoy musicians.—For particulars. Apply BAND PRESIDENT, 16th Rajputs, Jubbulpore. 1496

WANTED for St. Paul's High School, Raipur (C.P.), a B. Sc. or B. A. in Physics and Chemistry, on Rs. 80 p.m. Preference will be given to a man strong in Mathes. and possessing experience in teaching.—Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MANAGER. 1497

WANTED—A passed Accountant, who will also work as Head Clerk for the Office of the State Engineer, Panna. Salary Rs. 60 p. m. He must know Urdu, Hindi and English. Preference will be given to experienced hands.—Apply with copies of testimonials to DEWAN, Panna, before 30th April 1914. 1590

WANTED for the B. N. Railway European School, Kargpur, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS. Must have been trained. Commencing salary Rs. 100 with free furnished quarters. Required to join 15th June. 1914.

Apply, sending copies of certificates, to
1522 MANAGER.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING INSPECTOR OF ACCOUNTS with at least five years' experience of an independent charge of a district. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. A European or Anglo-Indian wanted only. Apply direct with testimonials to CHIEF AUDITOR and ACCOUNTANT, Barsi Light Railway, Kurduvadi, Deccan. 1693

WANTED immediately HEAD READER to take charge of the Reading Branch of the Office of the Superintendent, Govt. Printing, India. Salary Rs. 200—10—250 Permanent. Preference will be given to candidates with European experience. Apply with copies of testimonials to J. J. MEIKLE, Supt., 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta. 1435

WANTED—a MECHANICAL ENGINEER qualified under the Boilers Act should have knowledge of motor engines. Pay Rs. 100 Probationary period 12 months. Applications stating age, experience and qualifications with certificates and testimonials will be received by the undersigned upto 1st May, 1914.

(Sd.) MURLIDHAR J. PANJABI,
Vice-President,
2345 Shikarpur Municipality.

WANTED 3 LADY TEACHERS for the following posts in Bombay Education Society's Girls' High School. Church of England communicant.

A TEACHER for lower school, salary Rs 50 with board and lodging.

An ASSISTANT KINDERGARTEN TEACHER, salary Rs. 50 with board and lodging.

A TEMPORARY TEACHER for Standard VII from 15th June to October, 1914, salary Rs. 65 with board and lodging.

Apply with testimonials to THE HONY. SECRETARY. 1682

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, RANGOON. —WANTED for the Government College, Rangoon,—

(1) A PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY for four months from 1st June, 1914. Pay Rs. 400 per mensem. Applicants should have taken the M.A. degree of a University in the first class and have had experience in College work.

(2) A LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY for four months or possibly for a longer period from 1st June, 1914. Pay Rs. 200 per mensem. Applicants should have taken the M.A. degree of a University and experience in teaching is desirable.

Applications should be addressed to THE PRINCIPAL Government College, Rangoon. 1500

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON THE NILGIRI—GORE HOUSE, KOTAGIRI, with 40 acres of land. Price Rs. 15,000.—Apply to Messrs. EDGE & GENGE, Solicitors, Octacamund. 1524

FOR SALE—BLACK WALER gelding trapper, very fast. Trial by appointment. Price Rs. 500 or near offer. Apply to A. M. CLARKE, c/o The Bombay Co., Ltd., 3, Wallace Street. 2303

FOR SALE—Quantity of pure Bismuth Metal for Chemical Manufacturers and Type Foundries. Apply to "BISMUTH," C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2297

FOR SALE.—ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITTANICA Edition 9th and 10th. Half-Morocco 35 volumes with oak book-self and Aluminium reading stand price Rs. 175. Apply to "A.M.R.," C/o. "Bombay Chronicle," 2338.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
2123 Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Pure dry Active Yeast for distilleries and bakeries. Apply for free samples and quotations to "YEAST," C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2297

BARGAIN IN MOTOR TYRE—An as good as new Continental 111 ribbed cover, 920 by 120, original price Rs. 154 now for Rs. 77. Money refunded in full if not approved. Apply "Tyre," c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2343

FOR SALE—A BAY WALER GILDING Quiet in harness. Price Rs. 400/- open to a reasonable offer. Apply W. STEPHENS & Sons, Girgaum. 2329

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Morden sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr PERRY on premises 0926

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO LET—Third, fourth, fifth floors house No. 269, Hornby Road, Opp Cox & Co., next to Fort Fire Brigade, suitable for office and residence.

2341 S. R. SUBEDAR.

NOTICES.

THE MOON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per share, (free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1913, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company in 2-6 Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 20th April, 1914, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to those shareholders whose names will have stood on the Company's Register on the 5th day of April 1914 on production of all their share certificates.

By order,
P. A. HORMARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th April, 1914. 2247

THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 45 per share (free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1913, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company in 2-6 Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 20th April, 1914, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to those shareholders whose names will have stood on the Company's Register on the 5th day of April 1914 on production of all their share certificates.

By order,
P. A. HORMARJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 11th April, 1914. 2247

HINDUSTAN TEA AND FISHERY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).
Capital—Rs. 2,00,000.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zemindar, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and wheels are being taken up. Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj Sylhett.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HUSSEIN MULJI of Bandra Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale gift inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, maintenance, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 57, Esplanade Road Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the message tenement bungalow and other erections standing thereon situate lying and being at Bandra in Zila Thana Taluka Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra containing by admeasurement 1180 Square Yards or thereabouts bearing non-Agricultural Survey No. 209 A in the books of the Collector of Thana and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the public road leading to Byramji Jeejibhoy Point, on or towards the West by a strip of Government land and beyond that by a public and beyond that by the sea, on or towards the North by the property of Manchershaw Mehta, and on or towards the South by the property of Peermahomed Dewji and also the strip of Government land situate on the West side of the leasehold land all which said premises are now in the possession and occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 16th day of April 1914.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
2306 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICES.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

ELECTIONS to Free Foundation and Demi-Foundation Scholarships take place in MAY. Preference is given to intelligent boys, sons of parents of limited means. A good voice for choral singing is a recommendation, Apply at once to THE PRINCIPAL. 2339

NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned has this day (afternoon) taken over charge of the office of Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway, in succession to Major A. D. G. Shelley, R. E. (retired).

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 18th April, 1914. 2346

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 3 per share (free of Income Tax), for the year ended 31st December, 1913, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered office of the Company ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 20th April, 1914, on week days between the hours of 11 a.m., and 3 p.m. (Saturdays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 26th of March, 1914, upon production of Share Certificates.

R. ELLIS,
Secretary.
Bombay, 9th April, 1914. 2256

THE WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Western India Football Association will be held at Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.'s Office, Home Street, on TUESDAY, April 28th, at 6-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Annual Report of the Secretary and Treasurer.

To elect officers for the ensuing year.

To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

H. ELLIOTT,
R. W. SMART,
2347 Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

PROTECTED WAREHOUSES.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to para 38 of the Warehouse By-laws, it is hereby NOTIFIED that Transit shed G and Warehouse No. 10 Prince's Dock are until further notice set apart exclusively for Piece-goods, Yarns and other Textile fabrics (excluding Gunnies and Hessians) in original bales and cases and metals.

By order of the Trustees,
J. A. CHERRY,
Manager,
Port Trust Docks.
Bombay, 17th April, 1914. 2330

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOR SALE.

AN old twin screw steam tug (only suitable for breaking up) 100 in. long by 23in. beam by 13in. deep with compound surface condensing engines of 400 I. H. P. The vessel may be inspected on application to the Mechanical Superintendent, Bombay Port Trust Workshops, Clark Bunder, Mazagon.

Offers to be sent in to the Chief Engineer by 1-0 p.m. on Tuesday the 21st instant.

For particulars apply to:—

P. GLYNN MESSENT,
Chief Engineer,
Bombay Port Trust.
Ballard Road, 9th April, 1914. 2248

MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

GOVERNMENT MAIL CONTRACTORS.

RE THE WAI MOTOR CAR COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

UNDER the kind instructions of Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Liquidator, in the above, the Mahableshwar Motor Service Co. Ltd., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Garage, 11, Elphinstone Road, Poona, at 12 NOON, on SUNDAY, April the 26th, 1914.

One 40/50 H. P. 4-Cylinder, Delaunay Belville Motor Car, fitted with a long type of body capable of seating 12 persons inside and 2 besides the driver, and fitted with a canopy capable of carrying about 500 lbs. of luggage.

This car is a splendid vehicle for Public Service Work, and has just been thoroughly overhauled and is in good condition and running order. 2321

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SHAPURJI SORABJI of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned piece of vacant land.

All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said land or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, maintenance, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at that office No. 57 Esplanade Road Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Parel Migutmandly in the island and registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement Eight thousand eight hundred and eighty three Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 335 and 323 New Nos. 12375, 12376, 12362, 12815, and 12377 and New Survey Nos. 1/2931, 1A/2931, 1/2932 and 1/2933 and part of 2935 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G. Ward Nos. 1885, 1886 and 1887 Street Nos. 881, 882 and 883 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the South partly by the property of the Pearl Mills Ld. and partly by the property of the Globe Manufacturing Co. Ld., on or towards the West by the property of the Pearl Mills Ld. and on or towards the East by the property of the Globe Manufacturing Co. Ld. and which said piece or parcel of vacant land is now in the possession of the Vendor.

Dated this 16th day of April 1914.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
2313 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS hereby NOTIFIED that Major H. A. L. Hepper, Agent of this Railway having been granted 6 months and 11 days combined leave to England with effect from the 20th April 1914, Mr. A. C. Rumboll has been appointed by the Board of Directors to act as Agent during Major Hepper's absence.

W. H. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary.
Victoria Terminus, 17th April 1914. 262

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

MODIFIED UPTO THE 2ND OCTOBER 1913.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified upto the 2nd October 1913, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of June, 1914, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Wodehouse Road from Kittridge Road to Panday Road.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 17th day of April 1914.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner,
2340 for the City of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will of BAI VITHABAI widow of LAXMAN GOLAP late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

NARAYAN GANPAT GOLAP of Bombay Maratha Hindu Inhabitant (one of the executors according to the tenor of the last will and Testament of Bai Vithabai widow of Laxman) Golap deceased residing at Koliwada outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eight day of April in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 8th day of April 1914.
Messrs. SURAJMAL & CO.,
2331 Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE BHAWNAGAR CITY AND MGF., CO., LD.,

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON MERCHANTS.

WE the undersigned Liquidators of the Bhawnagar City Press and Manufacturing Co. Ld., hereby beg to inform the Public that offers are invited at the undermentioned address for the purchase of the following properties of the said Company situate at Bhawnagar:—

Leasehold land situate in the City of Bhawnagar, admeasuring 6 acres and 13 gunthas, for the residue of the term of 99 yeard secured by a lease dated the 19th day of September, 1894, from His Highness Maharaja Sir Takhatsingji, K.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Bhawnagar, with the presshouse and other buildings, standing thereon, together with the presses, Engine with Pumps, Boiler, Machinery, plant, fixture, implements and other articles and things erected and fitted therein, and lying and being upon or appertaining to the said land buildings, and property subject to the rent reserved by annual rent of Rs. 200 (Two hundred only.)

The Liquidators may also consider offers if received in part for one of the Company's presses and the Corrugated Sheets Mixing Shed adjoining the press-house.

No offers will be considered valid unless it is accompanied by a sum of Rs. 2,500 as a Deposit which will be returned to those, whose offers are rejected.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer but would consider any reasonable offer and the person or persons so offering will accordingly be informed in due time.

Description and dimensions of Hodgart's Patent Presses with 10 Fleet Levers and Cylinders with Engine, Boiler and pumps separate.

2 Hodgart's Patent combined lever and hydraulic Cotton Presses with 10 ft. Lever and 10 in. cylinders. Ram capped with Brass Steel Pens to Lever Joints. Steel door, mountings with eccentric motion Opener, Steel plates inside. Press cheeks with Roller Paths, Rollers bushed with steel or Gun metal inlet and outlet valves made in 1884.

1 Horizontal H. P. Steam Engine, cylinder 16in. Diar and 24in. strocks with cut off, expansion valves actuated by Governors made in 1884.

1 Cast Iron Pump Bed Plate, fitted with 16 Gunmetal pumps with flywheel, shaft Eccentrics connecting rods, Guids, etc.

1 Donkey Engine and Feed pump, combined with feed water, Heating box.

2 Weighing machines with boxes, weights, corner aprons complete.

2 Hydraulic gauges 6 T. 6 in. diar. with pipe and valve.

1 Lancashire Boiler 24ft. x 6ft.—6in. diar. with steel flues 2 ft.—7 in. diar made by Yatez and Thomas Coy. Blackburn England, of 120 lbs. steam working pressure per square inch made in 1899.

PRABHASHANKER VENISHANKER,
KALIANRAI SHANKERPRASAD.
Liquidators.
65, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 13th February, 1914. 1694

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA. RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Delhi, Ferozepore Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Also an additional Fast Passenger train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
20.37 Arr:	Muttra	Dep.	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi	,,	6.0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt:	,,	22.49
8.56 ,,	Lahore Cant: West	,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	15.51
12.49 ,,	Jhelum	,,	10.13
15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt:	,,	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50 ,,	Delhi	,,	4.35
1.23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
3.27 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
5.10 ,,	Ambala Cantt:	,,	21.3

Daily Mail and Fast Passenger trains between Bombay and Kathiawar via Viramgam.

Down. Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Fast Gujarat Passenger Mail. 1, 2, 3.
P. M. H. M.			H. M. H. M.
21.30 21.45 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	6.45 7.30
21.55 22.14 ,,	Grant Road	,,	6. 6 7. 9
7.11 7.10 Arr:	Baroda	Dep:	21. 0 23.45
9.40 10.20 ,,	Ahmedabad	,,	17.35 21.20
5.40 12.35 ,,	Viramgam (change for Kathiawar).	,,	15.20 19.15

The Fast Passenger trains connect at Baroda with through trains for and from Delhi as follows:—

7.40 Dep:	Baroda	Arr:	20.15
6.55 Arr:	Delhi	Dep:	21.20

Note.—For timings of up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE IN THE CITY OF KARACHI.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 103 of 1913.
The Official Assignee of Bombay
s/a
Tyaballi & Others.

Under the instructions of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and in pursuance of the Consent Decree made therein on the 7th day of April, 1914, the undersigned will sell on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1914, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon at their Auction rooms, 21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, the following property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All and singular that plot of ground situate in the Market Quarter of the City of Karachi, Registered No. 88 in the map marked Sheet C. No. 6 containing 573 and 77 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Napier Road, on or towards the West by No. 1 Kutchiwada Lane, on or towards the North by plot No. 89 and on or towards the South by Marristt Road. The same is delineated in the plan drawn in the Certificate in respect thereof dated the 3rd day of December 1877 granted by the Collector of Karachi to Jeewanjee and Wulleji Noorbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Madhawji Kamdar & Chhotubhai Attorneys for the Receiver herein at their office at Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th April, 1914.

MEHTA & CO.,

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF LOOSE COTTON.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 20th current, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Slate godown No. 2 on account of the Insurance offices concerned, Loose Cotton being the slighted damaged salvage in the last fire at Colaba in Slate godowns.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th April, 1914.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.

21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,
No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Suit No. 197 of 1912.

Esmailji Mulla Vazlybhoy vs. Essaji Moosaji.

Under instructions from A. M. Kajiji, Esq., the Receiver herein and in pursuance to the Decretal order of Reference herein dated the 30th August 1913, Messrs. BENNET & Co., will on the undermentioned date and hour sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property.

LOT No. 1—THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th April, 1914 at 5 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of salt batty land or ground of the Government Foras landed property situate lying and being at Elphinstone Road near Dadar in the island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7,537 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 49, 53, 88, New No. B/11934, 12849, New Survey No. 1B/1928, 1927 and in the books of the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under G. Ward No. 3467, 3529, Street No. 931, 992, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Tulsi water pipe and Road, on or towards the west by private passage and beyond that by the property of Jivan Gopal Kiney on or towards the north by the Batty ground of the said Jivan Gopal Kiney and beyond that by the batty ground of Kashinath Bhikajee and on or towards the south by public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BANK FITTINGS AND LARGE AND SMALL BANK SAFES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Credit Bank of India, Ltd., (in liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the said Bank at Green Street, Fort, opposite Bank of Bombay.

Large teakwood elegantly made partition screen forming a room with doors, a large counter of teakwood with brass Fittings, two large and one small fire proof safes on stand made to order by "Godrej" one Oliver typewriter, lot of blank account books and blank account forms etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 21st inst. at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, opopsite the Salvage Corps, on account of the concerned and belonging to Messrs. Dalaporta and Patel.

About 400 full pressed bales of high class stapled Broach cotton.

About 140 full pressed bales of high class stapled Wadwan cotton.

About 100 full pressed bales of high class stapled Bengal cotton very slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE OOMRA COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st inst. at 4-45 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Reclamation, behind European Cotton Exchange, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned and belonging to Messrs. Ralli Bros.

About 714 Full Pressed Bales of Fine Oomra Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, Cumballa Hill, above Messrs. Kemp and Co., the valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Robert, Breslauer and Benjamin, such as rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboards, dining waggons, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, one sweet-toned cottage piano, Austrian figures, carved figures, rich pictures and engravings, wardrobes, chest of drawers, very old grandfather clocks, marble top-dressing and washhand tables, Singer sewing machine, with falling tops, screen, fancy teapoys, Standard electric lamps, bedsteads, beaded chicks, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of A Pell, Esq., Manager Kemp and Co., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th April, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married person to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approvsubscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SANDANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.
General Manager MR. McGRATH.

To-night and To-morrow night only.

COMEDY'S CRAZE

and you have it at the Excelsior.
A Light-Hearted Entertainment.
Everything Bright and Breezy, Short and Snappy.

SIX FINE FUN-MAKERS.
FORD and DAVIS
In Musical Comedy.
DELAVALE & GILBERT
Quick fire Patter Comedians.
MADAME EMILI GELLI
The Human Nightingale.

FILMS OF THE FINEST.
Including
WIFFLES AT HIS BEST
and one which gained *grand prix* at the Turin Exhibition.
Direct from England
THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

At 6-30 only
To-night and To-morrow night
The Great Film
"60 YEARS A QUEEN"
will, in response to many requests, be shown complete.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the film will be Exhibited complete at both houses.

ALASTOR—can be consulted in the gardens at 9-30 p.m., other times at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

LOOK OUT for the Benefit to MISS GLADYS CUNNINGHAM.

THE
CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

The most magnificent film to be presented this week.

"QUO VADIS"
World's Greatest Tragedy

The most sublime human sacrifice ever made

The Bestial Violence of the Roman Emperor Nero.

Over 150 stupendous Scenes of terrifying vividness faithfully portrayed with all historical perfection. Being an exact Presentation of the essentical dramatic, historical, biblical and spectacular values of this masterpiece.

3000 ft. long in three parts.

A unique selection of scenic & comic films.

Three shows nightly.
7 to 8-30 ; 9 to 10-30 ; 11 to 12-30.
Saturday & Sunday, Matinee Shows 5 to 6-30.
Prizes Given.

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BANDMANN-RICKARD'S
EASTERN CIRCUIT.

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EXCEEDED ALL EXPECTATIONS.
WHAT THE "PRESS" SAYS:
They are absolutely the last word in harmonising, and the harmonising last night was a revelation to many of the audience and such a
RICH MUSICAL TREAT
has not been vouchsafed this City for a long long time.

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RICHARDS BROS.
America's Leading Comedy Gymnasts
Also the last nights of
ALBERTO THE GREAT
In New Series of Magical Nonsense and
PRETTY PIXIE LAING.
The Latest "STAR" film Releases from London, TO-NIGHT
COMPLETE CHANGE OF FILMS.

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"THE BANDIT"
The most thrilling sketch ever staged.

THE CLEMENDOS TRIO.
Ground Acrobats—Acrobatic Extraordina.ry.
Book Now.—Plan at ROSE & CO

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CHARNI ROAD,
To-Night
BY SPECIAL REQUEST OF OUR PATRONS.
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PATHE'S GREAT DRAMA.
HER DREADFUL SECRET.

The film bears the well known mark of the Societe Cinematographique DES AUTEURS ET GENS DE LETTRES, who have a reputation for artistic work that is unsurpassed everywhere in the world, and whose production are published by Messrs. Pathe FRERES.

Drama **7,000 Feet long.**

ALSO

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Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

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AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. ***TO-NIGHT!*** **Tel. No. 1271.**
Grand Change of Programme.
VENGEANCE OF AN INDIAN FAKIR.
A Sensational Drama—In 2 Parts.
See the Exciting Fight between a Man and a Leopard!
The programme also includes;—

Bumps .. .. *(Comedy)*
The Root of Evil. .. .. *(Drama)*
The City of Melbourne. .. .. *(Scenic)*
Four-Footed Pest .. .. *(Comic)*

3 Shows Nightly—*7 to 8-15; 8-30 to 9-45; 10 to 11-15.*

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to12-30

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A True Portrayal of London Slum Life
4000 Ft. Exclusive Right Film.

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STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS
BY
P. L. PARUCK, B.A., LL.M.
Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

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All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Court of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated.

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A remedy to those suffering from Rash or Hives.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 18th
S.S. Linga — Cutbush — Karachi Apr. 16.
S.S. Rangoon Maru — Kamoshita — Kobe Mar. 18.

DEPARTURES.

April 18th
S.S. Mantua — Vibert — London
S.S. Chanda — Cunningham — Antwerp etc.
S.S. Umona — Rivers — Hull and Middlesbrough
S.S. St. Michael — McCardy — Busreh etc.
19th S.S. Luzon Maru — Miyata — Kobe etc.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance on Saturday.
S.S. City of Lahore — McFee — Marseilles & Liverpool via Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.
Steamer — Rhodesia — for Dunkirk e.c.
" — Othella — for Hull etc
" — Caledonia — for London

S. S. Chyebassa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Chyebassa, left London on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

The P. & O. Co.'s S. S. Moldavia, arrived Plymouth on the evening of the 16th instant.

The British India Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer Chantala, arrived Hul on the evening of the 16th instant.

The Anchor Line Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer Elysia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 17th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Takada left Portsaid on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Rangoon Maru, 3,316 tons, Captain Kamoshita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, which port she had left on March 18, with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on April 16, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mantua:—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mantua, 5,905 tons, Captain F. W. Vibert, sailed on Saturday for London, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Umona:—The steamer, Umona, 2,388 tons, Captain W. F. Rivers, sailed on Saturday for Hull and Middlesbrough, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. St. Michael:—The steamer St. Michael, 2,418 tons, Captain J. M. Cardy, sailed on Saturday for Busreh etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Chanda:—B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chanda, 3,460 tons, Captain F. G. Cunningham, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Luzon Maru, 2,965 tons, Captain S. Miyata, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc. with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Lahore:—The City Line steamer City of Lahore 4,471 tons, Captain C. Mcfee will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

Saturday, April, 18th 1914.

P. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A.	City of Lahore	Lee	K. N. & Co
B	Montebello	Smith	J. F. & Co
D's & E.	Semiramis	Pavisitch	A. L. St N. & Co
F.	Ranenfels	Kinkous	W. & A. G. & Co
H.	Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
M	Konig	Coltzan	A. S. & Co
M.	Clotsham	Johnston	J. M. & Co
N.	Cian Shaw	Edward	J. F. & Co
O.	Iskra	Miljan	S. Smlett & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Exford	Donaran	J. M. & Co
2	Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
6	Highland Monarch	Scott	J. M. & Co
7.	Rhodesia	Couch	Ralli Bros.
9.	Politician	Woxfiden	K. N. & Co
8.	ArlingtonCourt	M. Rooks	G. M. & Co
12 & 13.	Cape Finisterre	Wilson	J. F. & Co
15	Kirklee	Burn	W. & A. G. & Co
14.	Linge	Cuthush	M. M. & Co
16.	Breconian	Jones	D. N. & Sons.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7	India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. &
18.	Tsuyabi	Kaas A. M.	Ioew.c & Co

M. W. D. D.

Burjora		Cammade	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor		Kosfod	T. Jeewandas & Co
Alavi		Richardson	T. M. & Co
Banca		Garwood	P. & O. N. & Co
Crown		Richards	D. N. & Sons.
Cape Corto		Key	T. M. & Co
Clan Macdouyall		Price	J. F. & Co
Clan Fergusen		Jones	W. & A. G. & Co.
Caledonia		Dowell	P. & O. S. N. Co
Durgat		Donovan	W. & A. G. & Co
Dwarka		Moxon	T. M. & Co
Dwanha		Hickey	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Dunbarmoor		Thompson	W. & A. G. & Co
Graf Serenyi		Bela	Jubas
Ferrara		Feathers	S. W. & Co
Fazilka		Rose	M. & Co
Hallamshire		True	T. M. & Co.
Homayun		Courtenay	T. M. & Co
Kurmark		Reimer	W. & A. G. & Co
Kamakura Maru		Hori	N. Y. K.
Luzon Maru		Miyata	O. S. K.
Oceana		Romico	T. M. & Co
Okara		Maude	M. M. & Co
Orna		Hewitt	M. M. & Co
Ohlello		Turn	J. F. & Co
Reichenfels		Klinstin	W. & A. G. & Co
Rangoon Maru		Kamoshita	N. Y. K.
Sabine		Chave	K. N. & Co
Sildra		Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Steuntum		Hatenker	T. M. & Co
Sumatra		Potter	P. & O. S. N. Co
St. Veronica		Stabb	T. & Co
Sutherland		Longstaff	The Bombay & Co
Upada		Brocq	M. M. & Co
Virawa		Crookston	M. M. & Co

PAST WEEK'S RAINFALL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 18.

It is officially stated that during the week ending 16th April, rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, South-West Baluchistan, Berar, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad South, Mysore and the Madras Coast North and was within 20 per cent. of the normal in the United Provinces and the Punjab East and North. No rain usually falls at this time of the year in Gujarat and Central India West, but in all the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in defect. The seasonal rainfall up to date is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, Central India West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar. It differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent. in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab East and North, Rajputana East, Berar, the Madras Deccan, and the Madras Coast North, and is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the rest of the country.

After the stress and worry of a busy day of the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 17th.

Consols 2½ % .. .. .. 7 53-4 unchgd.
Exchange on London at Paris
Fcs, ... 25.16 plvs 1-2
Rentes 3 % .. .. .. 86 3-4 unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.45 unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot 26 13.16uuchgd
Bar Silver 2 Months hence .. 26 7/8 plus 1–16
Closing Tone of silver:—Rise caused by India and China buying.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. 63 3-4 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st.
(Bank buying Rate).. 1.3 27-32 unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 %
since 29th January 1914.
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 89¼—¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. .. 2¼—1.16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. 2¼unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2 3-4ungd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 3unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77.9⅛
Interest day to day loans .. 1 1-8 unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans .. 1⅜ unchgd

London, April 18th.

Consols 2½ % .. .. 75 13-16 plus 1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25.16 ungd.
Rentes 3 % .. ..86⅜ungd.
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.46 plus1
Bar Silver Spot .. .. 26 13.16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 26 7.8 unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet steady.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. 63¾unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. .. ½27.32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3%since 29th January 1914.
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 89—¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. .. 2 1-16—1-16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. 2¼ unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months .. 2¾ ungd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 3 ungd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77.9⅛
Interest day to day loans .. 1½ unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans . 1⅜ nnchgd.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

London, April 17th.

Silver to Bombay £210,000
Gold Bar to Bombay £310,000
Gold Coint to Bombay.. .. .. £10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

London, April 17th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 6,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 500
„ „ Sales of East Indian ... —
„ „ Imports 21,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Quiet steady
„ „ „ Futures steady,
Tone of Manchester Market steady with little doing.
Mid. Americans ... ... 7.30 plus 2 d.
Egyptian F.G.F. ... ... 9.10 unchgd,
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) May 12.43—3
July 12.30—3
New York Official noon call May12.46 ungd.
July 12.31—2
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. May 12.71—3
July 12.61—3

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
A.M.	6.86plus2
M.J.	6.84 „ 2
J.J.	6.74 „ 1
J.A.	6.70 „ 2
A.S.	6.56 „ 1
S.O.	6.37
O.N.	6.27 unchanged
N.D.	6.21
D.J.	6.19
J.F.	6.19

Liverpool, April 18th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 4,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 300
„ Sales of East India 50
„ Imports 12,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Dull steady.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Barely steady
Mid. Americans .. .. .. 7.35 plus 5
Egyptian F.G.F 9.10unchgd

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
A.M.	6.89 plus 3
M.J.	6.87 „ 3
J.J.	6.77 „ 3
J.A.	6.72 „ 2
A.S.	6.58 „ 2
S.O.	6.38 „ 1
O.N.	6.28 „ 1
N.D.	6.21 unchgd
D.J.	6.20 plus 1

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, April 18th.

Bales.

Total in Sight 13,620,000
Egyptian Visible Supply 380,000
East Indian „ „ 330,000
American „ „ 3,459,000
Other „ „ 191,000
Total Sales 47,000
East Indian Sales 400
Total Speculation 3,000
„ Export 1,000
East Indian Export .. .. .. —
„ „ Stock 24,000
„ „ Forwarded 2.800
„ „ Actual Export .. .. —
„ „ Imports 7,000
„ „ Speculation .. .. —
American Afloat 110,000
East Indian Afloat 26,000
Total Afloat 179,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

Total Actual Exports ... ... 14,000 Bales.
„ Forwarded ... ... 99,000 „
„ Imports ... ... 105,000 „
„ Stock ... ... 1,206,000 „
Stock of Cotton in London:—5,490.
Coconada Fair Red cif. London. 4 23.32
Coconada Ginned cif. London . 4 25.32
Western Good cif. London .. 5

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Grey Shirtings 39″ by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8 lbs. Red Heading .. 7-7
Grey Shirtings 44″ by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs. 8-1
White Nainsook 28″ by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range 2-8
„ Mulls 28″ by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends 2-8½
„ Shirtings 32-33″ by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500 .. .. } mutilated
Cloth Gunnis's 36″ G. 20 cif.. .. }
40's Bannermills Twist .. .. }
Geo. Mayalls Yarns 11¼
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool .. 5 11-16
Buyers or Sellers .. .. .. Buyers.
Months .. ..April May
Water Twist American 30's .. 10⅝
„ „ „ 40's .. 11½
Mule „ „ 40's .. 11¾
„ „ „ 50's .. 12⅝
„ „ „ 60's .. 14½
„ „ Egyptian 40's .. 15½
„ „ „ 50's .. 16½
„ „ „ 60's .. 17½
Tone "Cloth" Prices steadily rising good demand at current rates.
Weft American 54's 11⅝
„ Egyptian 80's 16⅞
Tone "Yarns" .. .. .. Quiet
Weft Egyptian 32's.. .. .. 11½
Twist 32's W.T.C. 10
„ 32's B. 10½
„ 36's W.T.C. 10½
„ 36's B. 10¾
„ 42's 11⅝
„ American 60's 14½
„ Egyptian 60's.. .. .. 16½
„ „ 80's 20½

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. .. .. 4 11-16d.
F. G. „ „ .. .. 4 13-16d.
Fine „ „ .. .. 4 15-16d.
Good Bhawnugur .. .. .. 5½d.
F. G. „ .. .. .. 6d.
Fine „ .. .. .. 5 3-4d.
Fine M. G. Bhonugur .. .. 5 3-4d.
Good Oomra M. G... .. .. 5 9-16d
F.G „ „ 5 11-16d
Fine „ „ 5 13-16d
Good M. G. Oomra .. .. 5 9-16d.
Fine M. G. Oomra 5 13-16d
Good Broach 5 15-16d
F. G. „ .. .. .. 6 3-32d.
Stock of Cotton inLondon 6½d
Good Khandeish.. .. .. 5 7-16 d
F G. .. .. 5 9-16 d

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 18,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 4,000
„ Exports to Continent 11,000
Futures at New York May .. 12.54pl.8
Futures at New York July .. 12.39pl.5
Declined owing to unfavourable Cotton goods situation and advanced on Bullish week end figures.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.10unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. 13 1-16 unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.
Futures at New Orleans May 12.27pl.3
Futures at New Orleans July 12.67pl.3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8¾unchgd.
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.87 plus ⅛
Silver Commercial Bars .. 58½unchgd.

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 99,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 23,000
„ „ to France and Continent52,000
„ to Japan 3,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports . .. 725,000
„ „ „ at Interior Ports .. 497,000

New York, April 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 12,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 10,000
„ „ to Continent 14,000
Futures at New York May .. 12.40—1
Futures at New York July .. 12.23—1
Declined owing to unfavorable cables and t Bear pressure and liquidations.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.10 ungd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. 13 1.16 ungd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.
Futures at New Orleans May .. 12.66—11
Futures at New Orleans July .. 12.56—11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8¾ unchgd.
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.87 unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars .. 58¼ unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, April 17.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. CIF. May June London Sellers unchanged 37½
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Dull
South American Rozario Santa Fe 60 lbs. April sellers dull unchanged. 33½
Barletta Russo—62½ sellers March April dull unchgd. 34
Victorian. April May sellers unchged 36

SEEDS

Rappeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April May Antwerp sellers unchgd. 54
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship April May Dunkirk sellers 54 ¾—1
Rapeseed Brown 416 lbs. ex-Ship April May Dunkirk sellers quiet unchgd. 50
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex ship May June Antwerp sellers quiet 52½ plus ½
aslcutta Linseed April May London Bnellers quiet unchgd 50-3
LCseed Argentine (La Plata) April May Humburg sellers quiet 45 3-4 plus d.
ombay cottonseed April May Hull value quiet £ 5 17-9-9 d.

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B. 64 5-8—¼
Copper Braziers 79 plus½
Yellow Metal unchged. 6-3-4
Bar Iron Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F.O.B. Antwerp. unchged. 4-2-6
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gange C.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool unchged 11-2-6
Basic Steel Bars Belgian CIF.India 5-1-3-1s.3d.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India Double bags) sellers May August quiet Barely supported 12 6½—d¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India. Oct. Dec. nothing Doin% 11 10½—3-4d.
German Beet, root 88% sellers May unchanged 9 3½
German Beet, root 88% sellers Oct-Dec. 9 6½—½
Quiet without much change in value
E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. Indian sellers April August quiet unchanged 13 2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay April value unchanged 11 2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta April value unchanged. 11 1½
Raw Tare Steady 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July Dec value unchange 70 7½
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July Dec, value unchgd. 10 9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Dec value unchged 11 9 3-4
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July Dec value unchgd 11 11½
Ready nothing doing.

RUBBER

Para Rubber April May Buyers Firm. Unchanged. 3

London, April 18th 1914.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs.C.I.F. May-June: London sellers ..37½ unchgd.
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. April sellers Dull unchanged 33½
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. March-April; sellers Dull unchgd 34
Victorian April May sellers 35 ¼—½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship April May Antwerp sellers 53 3-4—¼
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May; Dunkirk sellers unchanged 54 3-4
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship April May Dunkirk sellers 49 3-4—½
Tone of Rapseed:—Easier
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Antwerp sellers Quiet but steady unchange 52 1-2
Calcutta linseed April-May, London Buyers firmer 50.3 unchged
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May; Hamburg sellers Quiet but steady unchged 45 3-4
Bombay Cottonseed April-May Hull value Easier £5-16-6—I-3

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) May-August; sellers unchanged 12.6 3-4
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India Oct Dec. sellers unchged 11-10 1-2
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May 9.3½ ungd.
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct. Dec 9.8½ pu
Tone Quiet prices rather firmer
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers April-August unchanged. 13.3 1-4
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay April; value unchanged 13.3½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta April; value unchanged 11.1½
Tone steady.
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged. 10.7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11.9½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 11.11½
Tone:—Steady

RUBBER.

Para Rubber April-May; value firm 3 0½plus ½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Bombay, 18th April 1914

Packages.	Rs.	From	Banks.
1 box gold coins	30,000	London	Comptoir.
2 „ sovs.	1,50,000	„	National.

EXCHANGE.

The market remains quiet but steady and rates are unchanged. Business has been slack.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1 4 1-32	
D D. mail	1 4 1-16	
T T. forward, to May. ..	1 4	
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D D. ready	1 4 1-8	
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4 7-32	
„ „ forward, May. ..	1 4 3-16	
„ „ 6-m-s ready	1 4 5-16	
Francs 3 m-s reads	170¼	
Marks „ „	138½	
60 days Hongkong	142¾	
„ „ Shanghai.	191½	
„ „ Japan	148¾	

BULLION.

Ready bar silver in London was unchanged at 26 13/16 but for delivery in two months the rate was 1/16 higher at 26 7/8. The local market opened steadier and has improved 1 anna since the opening. Business has been moderate.

	Rs	a.	p.
We quote:—			
English bar gold	24	2	6
Australian bar gold	24	1	6
Sovereigns..	15	0	0
Silver (oum duty) ready	78	0	0
1st Settlement	77	14	0
2nd Settlement	77	14	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 16th April 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway..	71	79,17⅞
B. B & C. I. Railway	64	75,72 3

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market stood steady to-day and a fair amount of business was booked at Rs. 95-8 for the 30th April delivery.

Ready Paper was placed at Rs. 96 (clean and small pieces).

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds stood steady at Rs. 102 (New Issue).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill share Market stood slightly easy to-day.

Davids declined to Rs. 502-8 and Fazulbhai to Rs. 472½.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,052½ Colaba stood firm at Rs. 1,435.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,890 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,492½.

Currimbhai changed hands at Rs. 222½ and Swans at Rs. 260 x.d.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares stood unchanged at Rs. 900.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 236.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 79-12 and Deferred at Rs.148.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,587½.

Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 580.

In Press New Mofussil improved to Rs. 842½.

Bombay Telephone Co., shares moved up to Rs. 80.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co: (Liverpool): "Very small market, steadied on spinners calling cotton." (New York) "Market closed very steady on short covering. Tone of market is good."

Gruning: "Market is without any special feature. Prevailing opinion is that there will not be much change either way for the present."

There was a further small advance in the American markets, New York being 8 and 5 points higher and New Orleans 3 points higher, with spot unchanged in both markets. There is nothing of importance to advise. The Market will be chiefly governed by weather reports, but no great change is likely at present unless these reports are very unfavourable. Summer months are likely to continue steady, owing to planting having been rather late and early cotton being urgently required.

The steadiness reported at the close of the local market yesterday has continued and prices this morning opened about Rs. 1 higher. There has been a moderate enquiry during the day particularly for Broach at current prices, but at the close the tone is a trifle easier though there is no perceptable change in rates. In new crops a small business has been done in the bazaar at Rs. 282-3 for good Broach March, and Rs 212-13 for fully good Bengal January.

OPENING PRICES

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	12,000
Future delivery prices —	
Months.	
A.M.	6.88 plus 2
M.J.	6.87 „ 3
J.J.	6.76 „ 2
J.A.	6.72 „ 2
A.S.	6.58 „ 2
S.O	6.39 „ 2
O.N	6.29 „ 2
N.D.	6.23 „ 2
D.J.	6.21 „ 2

MANCHESTER.

BOMBAY, 17th April 1914

Grey Shirtings 41-42-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15 ... 8 8½
„ „ 44-in. 38-38½ yards, 9 lbs. 9 1½
White Shirtings 40 41-in. 40 yards, 18 square .. 9-10
White Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21 .. 6-7
White mulls 28 by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green seeds .. 2 0 3-8
White shirtings 32 33 12-9
Cloth Gunnis 11¼
Bannermill Twist

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	15	0	R T
White Pessi 75 %	5	14	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	15	3	„

Linseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations:—	Rs	a.	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	9	0	B, T.
Bold Brown May	9	4	9	R. T

Rapeseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore May	8	0	0	R. T
Yellow Cawnpore May	9	4	0	„
Brown Delhi May	9	4	6	R. T.

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.	
35 % Bold White.....	54	8	0	
Mughi	52	8	0	
Black Kutni	46	4	0	

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold	47	8	0	
Small	46	0	0	

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.	
Ready	7	5	0	B. T

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	6	0	B. T.
May	11	2	0	R. T.

Castorseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations:—	Rs	a.	p	
Madras ready	35	0	0	
Guzerat ready	34	0	0	
April May	7	1	6	R T.

Cottonseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a	p	
Berar	23	8	0	
Guzerat	22	12	0	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p m:-

Cotton	14,021Bales.
Wheat	11,864 Cwts.
Linseed	11,591 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	6,536 „
Gingellyseed.....	2,422 „
Poppyseed.....	2,859 „
Groundnuts.....	22,84 „
Castorseed	12,202 „
Rice	58,000 „
Myrabollams	4,065 „
Cottonseed	31,772 „
Mowrassed	Nil. „
Gram	3,4 3 „
Jowar.....	5,554 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	973 „

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 18.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and on the coast at the head of the Bay. The chief falls are:—Gopalpur one and a half inch; Tezpur, Chittagong and Barisal threequarters.

The temperature continues to rise slowly over Northern India, the largest defect now being in the Punjab where the maximum temperatures are still from ten to fifteen degrees below normal.

Forecast:—No large change.

Earthquake report:—A slight local shock is recorded on Simla seismograph at five hours eight minutes this morning.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 18TH APRIL 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 18th April 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and clear or very lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in defect in the north and the east Punjab. Maximum temperature is below normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Agra and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature continues in defect over the whole division; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme western and north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Temperature is in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0.15 ins. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded at Raipur and clear at other stations. Humidity is in excess in the south western districts and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in defect in the eastern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Temperature has become normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in slight defect in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Light rain has fallen at Jubbulpore; over the rest of the reporting area in India weather has been dry.

A few thunder or dustorms are possible in the south Central Provinces. Light precipitation may occur in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on SATRUDAY, the 18th of April 1914.

STATION.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of pasts 24 hours.	Hum dity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation Dec. to Date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th)..	92.8	71 7	41	..	10.74	—0.10
Jask ..	83.2	75.5	69	..	4.54	0.49
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th)..	84.1	79.1	78	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	91.3	67.6	47	..	1.88	0.25
Rawalpindi ..	78.4	55 4	76	..	15.49	5.87
Lahore ..	85.4	61.2	58	..	4.49	0.88
Sirsa ..	91.3	61.0	52	..	3.00	1.06
Ambala ..	90.7	62.8	49	..	3.25	—2.49
Delhi ..	91.0	67.2	42	..	1.56	—1.43
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	95.2	..	52	..	0.88	—0.88
Mainpuri ..	96.8	66.4	35	..	2.79	0.38
Jhansi ..	98.6	63.9	21	..	1.42	—0.48
Cawnpore ..	97.8	71.9	30	..	1.58	—0.54
Allahabad ..	98.6	70.5	17	..	1.98	—0.28
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad ..	100.1	64.8	40	..	2.45	1.24
Karachi ..	83.0	69.9	82	..	2.11	0.52
Ajmer ..	95.7	68.4	27	..	2.73	1.33
Jaipore ..	96.2	65.1	33	..	0.87	—0.69
Kotah ..	99.6	75.0	21	..	1.20	0.00
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj ..	100.0	71.1	47	..	1.01	0.48
Dwarka ..	83.6	75.3	80	..	0.39	—0.29
Veraval ..	87.0	71.1	80	..	0.11	—0.66
Rajkot ..	101.7	71.8	61	..	0.08	—0.45
Bhavnagar ..	103.0	73.6	41	..	0.04	—0.60
Surat ..	102.3	73.6	59	..	0.04	—0.33
Ahmedabad ..	105.0	73.1	27	..	0.09	—0.32
Dissa ..	104.6	72.7	25	..	0.16	—0.36
Neemuch ..	97.7	73.0	27	..	0.14	—0.68
Indore ..	99.6	66.7	26	..	0.70	—0.29
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	94.3	68.1	42	0.15	7.01	4.29
Saugor ..	96.8	71.3	15	..	2.20	—0.23
Hoshangabad ..	103.0	71.7	18	..	2.52	0.72
Khandwa ..	104.4	74.3	20	..	0.30	—0.92
Akola ..	105.9	75.9	18	..	1.06	—1.06
Amraoti ..	102.7	74.9	23	..	2.13	0.01
Nagpur ..	99.8	74.7	57	..	4.30	1.47
Chanda ..	98.3	74.0	56	..	4.84	1.61
Raipur ..	93.7	71.6	58	..	4.69	2.06
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	90.2	75.6	78	..	0.15	—0.44
Ratnagiri ..	88.1	75.3	67	..	..	—0.80
Mormugao ..	89.3	77.2	74	..	..	—1.47
Karwar ..	87.1	76.0	73	..	..	—2.11
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	104.6	70.1	35	..	0.08	—0.81
Ahmednagar ..	101.6	64.2	24	..	0.16	—0.47
Poona ..	101.6	64.9	53	..	0.04	—0.47
Sholapur ..	103.9	73.1	23	..	0.01	—1.89
Bijapur ..	102.0	71.2	59	..	0.24	—1.53
Belgaum ..	94.4	63.3	62	..	0.82	—2.45
Aurangabad ..	100.7	69.9	26	..	0.01	—1.54
Nizamabad (Indur).	102.4	76.0	48	..	0.44	—1.72
Hyderabad ..	101.5	75.2	42	..	0.26	—2.60
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	89.7	76.0	67	..	0.93	—3.21
Calicut ..	88.9	77.2	78	..	4.67	—3.98
Cochin ..	92.4	78.7	72	..	5.18	—8.91
Colombo ..	90.7	73.3	87	0.12	33.64	0.35
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MY SORE—						
Mastipatam ..	91.6	78.2	70	..	0.93	—6.28
Bellary ..	104.8	76.5	43	..	0.56	—2.33
Cuddapah ..	104.4	80.5	56	..	3.48	—1.55
Madras ..	89.8	78.4	80	..	30.78	10.02
Bangalore ..	93.3	71.6	63	..	4.18	—0.70
Coimbatore ..	99.7	73.3	71	..	4.87	—1.80
Trichinopoly ..	99.3	78.2	65	..	11.94	2.22
Negapatam ..	89.5	76.0	79	..	53.59	23.67

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 18.

In the Calcutta Share Market to-day fair business with steady rates was reported. Transactions included:—

Banks,—Bank of Bengal 1,670.

Coal,—Bengal 800; Bhalgora 25¼; Equitable (ord) 20⅜; Lakurka 18; Matigara 1 1/8; Pench Consolidated 2 and 1⅜; Dist-Phularitand 5¼; Rāneegunge 20; South Govindpore 3¼; Sendra 13.

Jute,—Fort Gloster (pref) 117½; Kamarhatty (ord) 118.

Tea,—Bishnauth 24; Tukvar 200 (Ex Div).

Debentures,—Clive (Building) 5 per cent. 100¼; Fort Gloster (Jute) 105½.

Miscellaneous,—Dalbhoom (Gold) 20½; Hosiarpore—Deab B Railway 3 prem.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 18th April 1914 was 30.084 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 17th April 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..Inches.	29.85
Temperature of Air .. .. ..degrees	82.
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. .. „	75.
Dew Point .. .. .. „	73.
Relative umidity of Air	0.74
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air .. ..degrees	90.2
Minimum do do .. .. „	76.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW. NNE, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind do	miles 1⅗5
Fall of Rain .. .. inches	
Total fall during month	
Do. do. year	
Addtition fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th ..	

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of Water is at Prince's Dock sill.

1914.	High Water. Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	April.	h	m	ft. in.
				0
				4
		5	31a	25 9
		m 5	23	23 2
Mon.	20	m 7	3a	25 4
		m 7	15	23 3
Tues.	21	8	14a	25 6
		m 8	39	24 0
Wed.	22	m 9	5a	25 8
		m 9	30	24 10
Thurs.	23	m 9	38a	25 11
		m 10	40	26 6
Fri.	24	m 11	10	27 1
		m 10	57a	25 6

1914	Low Water Day of months.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.
	April	h	m	
				19 4
		m 1	45	20 1

CALCUTTA COMMERCE.

COUNCIL ALLOTMENT.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, April 17.

COUNCIL ALLOTMENT.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, April 17.

Although we are at the tag-end of the financial year the India Council has experienced a fair demand for remittances. Of yesterday's allotment of forty lakhs of rupees council bills were taken by Calcutta to the extent of Rs. 760,000; Bombay took Rs. 360,000; Madras Rs. 10,000,—total Rs. 1,130,000 at 1.4 1/32. Of telegraphic transfers Rs. 1,010,000 were allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 1,310,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 550,000 to Madras,—total Rs. 2,870,000 at 1.4 1/16. Three and a half per cent. Government paper has ruled fairly steady during the week, with slight fluctuations only. Rs. 95-11 being the present cash price, with Rs. 95-15 for small sums. There is no superabundance of cash paper, and the permanent nature of the rate may be attributed to this cause. The directors of the Bank of Bengal have made no change in the local bank rate, which remains at 6 per cent. The following memorandum has been issued:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Government Balance at Head Office	18,99,068 decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	46,10819 decrease.
Other Deposits	52,50,548 increase.
Post Bills	12,86,364 decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	1,33,055 decrease.
Loans	3,05,944 increase.
Accounts of Credit	23,48,225 decrease.
Mercantile Bills	5,19,605 decrease.
Cash at Head Office	23,83,592 increase.
Cash at Branches	24,22,098 decrease.

Percentage 40.96.

THE SHARE MARKET.

The local share market has not yet quite recovered from the holiday feeling and there is but little business to report. Coal investments are steady but inactive. Jute mill scrip has changed hands pretty extensively at full prices. A few local rubber companies are being spoken about, but there is no actual market for this industrial section. The recent rush for Dalbhoom gold shares was apparently a mere fizzle, and these investments seem to have permanently touched bottom from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 20. There are more buyers than sellers at the tea garden counter.

TEA SHARES.

With stagnation dismally in evidence at other counters of the local share market tea investments are having an innings previously denied to them. Tea shares have not hitherto been regarded as a popular form of investment, what are known as the "risks of tropical agriculture" having exercised a deterrent effect on the investing public where they are concerned. Another reason for the neglect may be found in the fact that the bulk of the shares are held by directors of tea companies and their friends, by managing agents and their employees and by others who are directly interested in the industry, and as there has been no desire on their part to admit the general public into the circle of scripholders the shares made an appearance but seldom on the open market. The remarkable prosperity of the industry during the last two or three years, coupled with fat dividends paid to shareholders by leading concerns, has, on the other hand, imparted an enhanced value to the shares in many instances, and, while buyers have been attracted to the market who know little of the varying influences that have affected the value of tea shares in the past, holders have been tempted to sell by the high prices offered, a brisk business having sprung up in consequence. Local tea concerns make, at the present moment, an attractive list of investments; but the value of the shares should not be gauged by the performance of a given company in a single year,—not even in two or three years. An average should be taken of the results achieved during a course of years, and a comparison should be made between the fluctuations in earnings and those exhibited by other companies working in the same area, so that the would-be investor may judge for himself as to whether the concern in question is likely to suffer any serious depletion of profits from the "risks of tropical agriculture" which, although they are apt to be exaggerated, should not, nevertheless, be ignored. The yield per cent. is also, of course, a factor in the calculation. The one hundred rupee shares of the Alyne—Pathemara Cachar Company are now quoted at Rs. 375, and the percentage works out at 9.33, the 55 per cent. distribution of 1911 having been transformed into one of Rs. 35, both in 1912 and in 1913. The shares of the Arcuttipore Company stand at 50 per cent. premium, the yield being 10 per cent., the dividend for last year being at the rate of 15 per cent. The Bagracote shares are at Rs. 180, the last distribution being one of 25 per cent., and the yield is therefore 13.88. The following companies are also good dividend-payers:—

Name.	Present Price.	Last Dvd.	Yield.
Banarhat	265	35	13.20
Birpara	191	20	10.46
Choonabhutti	350	50	14.28
Chulsa	70	60	8.57
Darjeeling	300	40	12.30
Dehra Doon	113	13	13.93
Ellenbarri	158	20	12.65
Engo	185	25	13.51
Kaliti Sylhet	330	40	12.12
Kornafuli	66	17½	10.60
Mothela	400	37½	12.5
New Cinnatolliah	372	40	10.75
Oodaleah	150	22½	13.84
Ranicherra	215	30	13.95
South Cachar	258	27½	10.65
Zurantee	35	35	10

DEMAND FOR LOWER GRADES.

The prosperity of these tea concerns is clearly indicated by the figures given. It does not of necessity follow, however, that this prosperity is bound to continue, nor do the figures imply that all kindred companies have had an equal share in the increased demand which has sprung up during recent years for Indian tea. The demand has run chiefly in the direction of lower grades during the last three years, and the prices of the better grades were lowered, last year, in consequence. Tea investors find their best Market when common teas are neither too low in value, nor unduly high; when they stand at a normal figure all companies, unless affected by adverse circumstances of a special nature, benefit from the general prosperity of the industry. Consumption is restricted when high prices rule for what is known in the trade as the "common" variety. The present price of 8¼d. per lb. for "fair common" Indian tea is extravagant, for 7d. per lb. would show a substantial profit margin, and if the industry is to have a uniform spell of good fortune during the ensuing season an adjustment of values will be requisite and desirable.

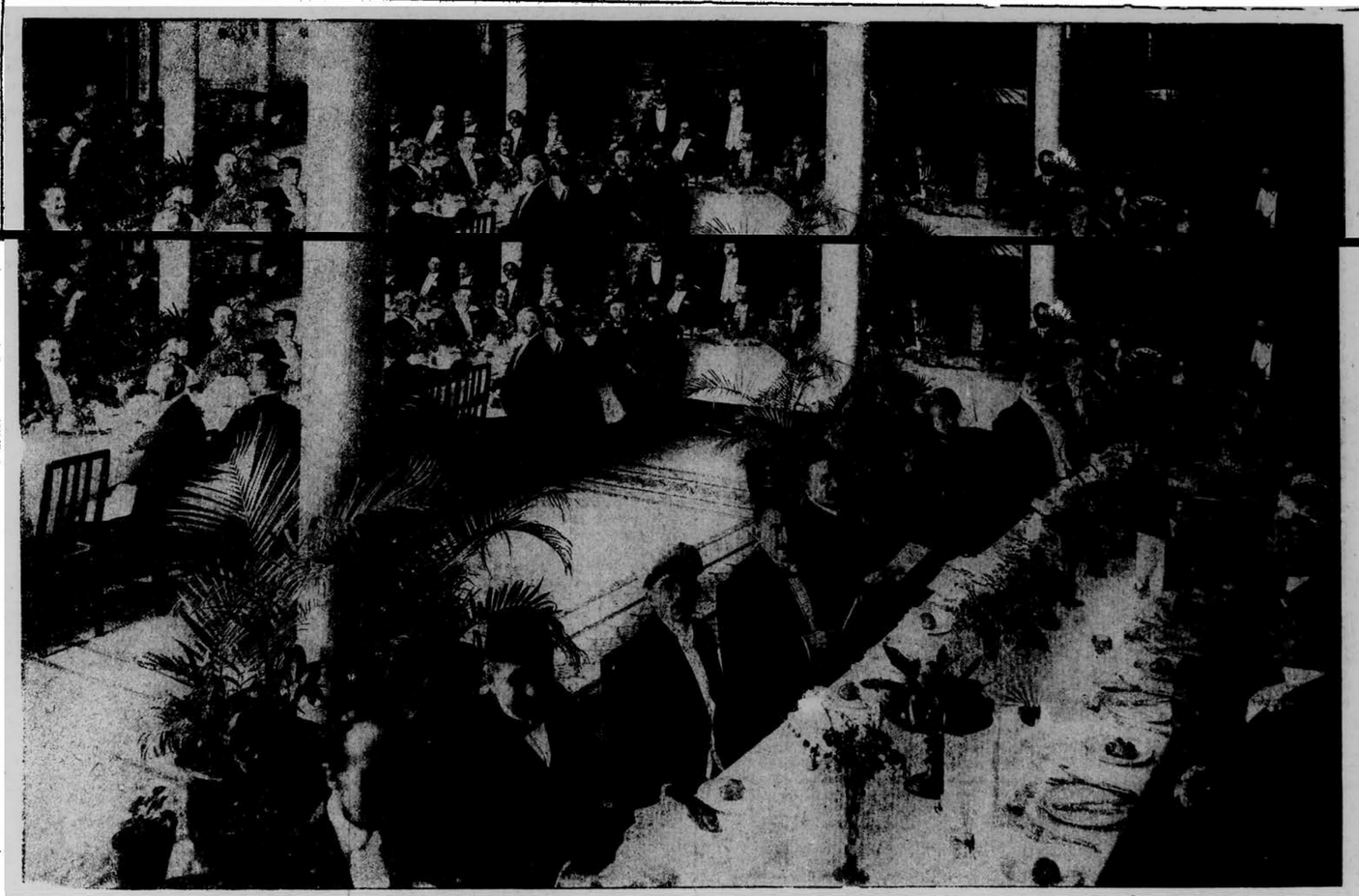

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

A flashlight photograph taken on Thursday night of the dinner given to Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, the new Sheriff of Bombay.

NIRMAL KANTA ROY.

RELEASED PRISONER "BACK TO LIFE."

The letter from Nirmal Kanta Roy, the accused in the case of the murdered inspector at Calcutta, to the Calcutta Press which was mentioned in a Calcutta telegram recently, is as follows:—

Sir,—I have not words to express adequately the deep feeling which is raging in my heart to-day, when I have been allowed once again to breathe the air of freedom. I have been restored to my life through the infinite mercy of God to show to the world that His hand is never removed from the innocent and the oppressed and that goodness and innocence will come out assuredly, triumphant in the long run in spite of adverse circumstances.

My first duty is to show my heartfelt gratitude to those benevolent gentlemen, who have brought me back to life. But I do not understand the appropriate terms and means to give vent to my sense of gratitude and thankfulness, my heart is so full and so powerless I am. I do not know in what terms to speak of Mr. Norton who has taken such fatherly care for me and who has been mainly instrumental in saving my life. I shall carry my debt and remember to the very closing days of my life the loving memory of him, of Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. J. N. Roy, Srijut Hirandra Nath Dutt, Mr. U. N. Sen-Gupta, Mr. S.N. Ray, Mr. L. Palit and all others who took up my cause to fight of their own accord on my behalf without the least pecuniary gain. There was nothing with me to induce them, if they had not come forward of themselves to lend their helping hands to me—an innocent man in a forlorn position. Heaven will give them His choicest blessing. God will recompense their kindness and I know not a more fervent prayer than this.

I also bear a very grateful heart to the kind sisters and brethren of my holy country who have shown in a thousand ways their sympathy in my just cause,—totally innocent of the ignoble and dastardly crime as I am.

Finally I beg leave to offer my sincere thanks to Major Hamilton, I.M.S., Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, Alipore, Mr. Hill, Jailor, Messrs. Ryan, Greene and Higgins, the warders of the Jail, all of whom were so very kind in all their dealings with me, when in jail, and I pray God for their long life, happiness and prosperity.—Yours, etc.,

NIRMAL KANTA ROY.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" learns that the Rev. Hildersley, late Principal of the Lawrence Asylum, Sanawar, has been appointed to the living of Wigton, Huntingdonshire.

HEBREW MONOTHEISM.

MYTHOLOGIES OF NEARER EAST

Dr. Hehn, of Wirzburg, has given us in his new book on Hebrew Monotheism the fruit of long research and of deep thought on the origins of Jewish monotheism, says "The Times." He brings into the consideration of the question none of the acrimony with which it has been debated on more than one side, and though his work appeals in the main to Assyriologists and to Biblical scholars, it also offers to the lay reader a means of making himself acquainted with the present state of the question of which it treats.

Starting with Babylonia and its religion, Dr. Hehm describes that mythology as a gaily shimmering, kaleidoscopic world of imagination, not easily fixed in one formula. Speaking broadly, we may conceive the Babylonian deities as personifications of cosmic phenomena and of the forces active in the world of men, animals, and plants. The Sun was the midpoint or essential centre of worship. But the important fact to notice is that the persons of the deities were by no means sharply distinguished. Attributes were freely transferred from one deity to another. Deities commingled with each other—thus many distinct goddesses mingled in the conception of Istar—and even contradictory conceptions and opposite sexes could thus unite in one personality. Traces of an incipient monotheism are to be found in the devotion of a town or district to some particular deity. So soon as such a town attained political hegemony, so soon did its favourite deity attain supremacy over the gods of other towns, who nevertheless had quite similar general qualities. Or again, a particular deity might be favoured by a certain ruler, or in a certain age. Thus in the time of Adadnirari IV. (the husband of Semiramis), the Nebo cult was practised so exclusively that a kind of temporary monotheism might almost be said to have existed. An inscription of the time declares that "Whosoever will live in the future let him take this to heart: Trust in Nebo—trust not in any other god." But Dr. Hehn is careful not to lay more stress on these tendencies than they will bear. It is in these, and in these alone, that we see any traces of that exclusiveness which we meet later as the essential factor in Israelite monotheism. And this uplifting of one god over another was no dogmatic formulation but merely an "hyperbole of enthusiasm."

MULTIPLICITY OF GODHEAD.

In reviewing the mythologies of the Nearer East generally Dr. Hehn points out not only that can there be seen a strong Babylonian influence in the religion of the Canaanites, but that the gods of the Canaanites and Arbs are essentially akin to those of the Assyro-Babylonian cult. Not only is the principal deity of the "Westland," Adad, an important figure in the Assyro-Babylonian pantheon, but a number of other deities, especially Istor-Astarte have striking parellels. In many cases the original deity was the same. Of monotheism among these peoples there is no question whatever, neither are there any indications that polytheism came into existence through the splitting into multiplicity of a godhead originally one. On the other hand, in later times, under the influence of philosophy, of Judaism, and of Christianity, there did develop a pantheistic monism. The many world-forces which were personified as gods flowed finally together into one. This one divinity was looked on as the soul of nature. Thus Atargatis, the "Syrian goddess," is called by Apuleius "omnipotens et omniparens," the mistress and mother of all things. There is a striking passage in a letter from the grammarian Maximus, who, writing to Augustine from the Numidian town of Madaura, then as yet heathen, says:—

> Who then is so foolish and crazed as to deny the absolute certainty of a One and Only God, without beginning, without natural offspring, the great and glorious Father? Whose forces scattered throughout the world we invoke under many names since His real name is unknown to all, for "God" is a name common to all religions. So doth it come to pass that while invoking the parts singly, piece-wise, separately, we manifestly worship the Whole.

But of this deep philosophy of polytheism the ancient Eastern peoples knew nothing. Hebrew monotheism had a far different source. Dr. Hehn puts the matter with convincing clearness when he points out that the Babylonian religion is essentially a *Weltanschauung*, contemplation of nature science, a religion of the present moment, whereas that of Israel was the revelation of a particular divinity in the course of history. Jahve had in times past revealed himself to the nation's forbears as a very present help in trouble, and on that account they paid him worship. The relation of Israel to Jahve was, therefore, something quite special. There was a reciprocity of obligation—the "Covenant" contains the basic element of Israel's religion. On this basis it became possible for the Hebrew religion to do a very remarkable thing—

> It is just in the fact that the Old Testament theology knew how to raise God above the world without making the world godless (*ohne die Welt zu entgottlichen*) and to present the godhead with out deifying the world (*ohne die Welt zu vergottlichen*) that its conscious peculiarity and greatness are shown.

But naturally with this conception of God that of a chosen people was bound up; it could make no universal appeal until a deeper conception of ethics, of history, and of science had widened the basis on which Hebrew monotheism was built up.

ISRAELITE HISTORY.

But how or by whom was this original basis laid? Dr. Hehn holds that all the facts point irresistibly to the belief that the Hebrew religion was essentially the fruit of the thought and the will of one man, and that man Moses. Had his name not been handed down to us in the Old Testament it would, Dr. Hehn thinks, have been necessary to postulate such a prsonality in order to explain the otherwise absolutely unintelligible course of Isaelite religious history. The historicity of Moses, whatever allowances we may make for legendary embroidery, stands for him beyond all doubt—"as well try to understand Buddhism without Buddha, Christianity without Christ, or Mohammedanism without Mohammed." Into the details of the argument by which Dr. Hehn seeks to establish this position, so much at variance as it is with the views of modern German scholarship, we cannot here enter. It is enough to say that, like, Dr. Hehn's discussions of all similar points, it exhibits a certain solidity of judgment, a controlling sense of reality for which one often feels learning and speculative brilliancy to be a very poor substitute. The book is certainly one of the most thoughtful and interesting of recent Biblical studies, and we commend it warmly to English students of theology and of religious history.

THE LATE MR. C. J. ASBURY.

A correspondent writes:—

From North Ceylon comes news that will sadden the hearts of Indian Christians in Bombay. Their friend and esteemed leader for a number of years, Mr. C. J. Asbury passed away on April 11. Through not a native of this side of India his learning, humility, and strength of character won for him the esteem and admiration of the Indian Christians here.

Mr. Asbury belonged to the third generation of Christians connected with the American Mission in Jaffna. His father was a well known and efficient Christian teacher and did excellent educational work in India and Ceylon. His grand-father Rev. L. Asbury was the pastor of an important Church in Jaffna and the leader of a few native Christians who accompanied the Jaffna missionaries when they came over to South India to establish the Madura Mission of the American Board. Mr. Asbury's maternal grand-father Mr. N. Strong was a convert from one of the illustrious families of Jaffna and became the proprietor and manager of the Manipay Press, which was bought by him from the American Mission. Thus Mr. Asbury had the privilege of being born in a family which had the benefit of two generations of fresh and vigorous Christianity.

In 1884 when Mr. Asbury's father accepted the offer of a post in the Canadian Mission College of Indore he brought over his son to India and sent him to the Wilson College. He graduated from there taking natural science as his optional for his degree.

Though he was very liberal-minded and sympathetic in his relations with Indian Christians of all denominations he identified himself more with his own American Mission people and their Church. He did good service to the Church by regularly teaching a Sunday School class of educated young men in English for over twenty years until his final departure to Jaffna. He took great interest in the Y. M. C. A. work and served on the General Committee of the Association for many years as a representative of the American Mission Church, Bombay. In the Indian Christian branch he took a class in English literature every week and gave a number of lectures and served on its Committee for more than twenty years.

When the Indian Christian Association was started eighteen years ago he was unanimously elected joint Secretary and after a few years, President—a post which he occupied until 1911.

Mr. Asbury married the eldest daughter of Mr. S. Hensman of Jaffna and niece of Mr. E. S. Hensman, Hony. Secretary and Treasurer of the National Missionary Society. Mrs. Asbury passed away a few months ago. Both of them leave behind four little children and a large circle of relatives and friends.

CALCUTTA MARKET FIRE.

WHY THE FIRE BRIGADE WAS CALLED LATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, April 18.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation on Friday the Hon. Mr. C. F. Payne, Chairman, disclosed

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, April 18.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation on Friday the Hon. Mr. C. F. Payne, Chairman, disclosed the result of his investigations into the circumstances of the recent fire in "B" block of the Sir Stuart Hogg Market.

The report was not made public but from enquiries made, yesterday, it appears that in the course of his remarks the Chairman stated that there was considerable doubt as to when the fire broke out. He had reason to believe that it began some time between 3-30 a.m., and 4 a.m., probably at 3-45 a.m. Mr. Limpus, the Market Superintendent, became aware of it at a few inutes after 4 and he at once endeavoured to subdue the outbreak with the aid of the patent fire extinguishing appliances kept at the market. It was not until the fire had got completely out of his control that the fire brigade were telephoned for.

The brigade arrived at 4-32 a.m. by which time the whole of the block from north to south was on fire. The roof fell about two minutes later. The brigade rendered very efficient service and succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading.

GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

FINANCE.

Mr. Chuin Lall has been posted as Assistant Account-General Punjab, Mr. A. Hafiez Assistant Accountant-General, Telegraph Check Office, and Mr. P. Mohan Rao, Assistant Accountant-General Madras.

REVENUE.

Mr. R. N. Parker, Deputy Conservator of Forests, officiates as first Botanist, Research Institute, Dehra Dun, vice Mr. Hole granted six months' leave.

Mr. W. A. Pool officiates as Superintendent, Bihar and Orissa, vice Mr. Quinlan granted ten months' leave.

EDUCATION.

Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Assistant Secretary, officiates as Joint Secretary Education Department, vice Mr. Sharpe granted three months' leave.

Mr. G. R. Kaye, Registrar, officiates as Secretary.

RAILWAY.

Mr. V. Bayley is confirmed as Assistant Secretary, vice Mr. Cole retransferred to North Western Railway.

Mr. Arthur J. Rayner is appointed probationary Assistant Electrical Engineer, O and R Railway.

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OXYPATHOR

IS REALLY MARVELLOUS.

The number of cures effected with, and the benefit constantly derived from, the use of this little Wonder-working Instrument is really amazing its success is unparalleled in the History of Medical Science.

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The Experience of another Physician, who will hereafter devote his time to "Oxypathy."

POINT PEDRO, CEYLON.
February 23rd, 1914.

DR. JOHN JACOB KATZ.
Institute of Oxypathy.
Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for your letter of the 2nd inst. I read all its contents with great joy and interest.

Vedarania Karu, the son of Saddanathar Karu, has been completely cured of Rheumatism within 8 days. Another man, named Kanapathy, of Karanavai South, was cured of Intermittent Fever within 5 days. Moreover, another, E. Sinnaturai, was cured of Rheumatism. Fever and Severe Pains within 1 day only. Seffanthinattar Karu, the son of Swaminathar Karu, was cured of Fever and Severe Headaches within 7 days.

I am now using the Oxypathor on other cases and will let you know the results. At present I am the only one in this place using the Oxypathor; it is worth to me many times its cost: others will be buying your machines now. I can unhesitatingly recommend this wonderful machine to every one.

With my wishes, I remain,
Sincerely yours,
(Sd.) DR. N. NAGAMUTTU (Physician),
Karanavay South,
Point Pedro, Ceylon.

Our Standing Reward of Rs. 10,000 as a Guarantee that each and every letter published by us is never purchased for any consideration, but are bona fide received from Actual Purchasers of our machines.

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We invite your personal investigation. Consultation, either personally or by letter, interesting Literature on the subject of Oxygen, Oxypathy, and the Drug Evil will be given or sent FREE. Correspondence strictly confidential.

Head Offices for India:

INSTITUTE OF OXYPATHY,

33, Oxygen Laboratory, Govt. Place, East, CALCUTTA.

Under the Personal Management of Dr. JOHN JACOB KATZ.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

JHANSI RAILWAY INSTITUTE (0) DRAW WITH 2ND DORSETS (POONA) (0).

Quite the largest crowd that have assembler this season witnessed the trial of strength between the Jhansi Railway Institute and the 2nd Dorsets from Poona, on the Oval on Saturday, when, after seventy minutes' play, the game resulted in a pointless draw. Play was fast throughout, and provided many interesting moments, but on the whole, it was an encounter in which the defence prevailed over the attack. Although both sets of forwards provided by no means a weak display, they were held in check more by a tendency shown by both lines to fall back when attacked rather than to any abnormal strength in the defensive ranks. The result was a fair index of the exchanges, and it is difficult to draw an inference, in view of the fact that the Military were handicapped in having to play four forwards, practically throughout. Timms, the Jhansi custodian had many anxious moments, he had little actual saving to do, while his *vis-a-vas*, Hoils, covered himself with glory, and saved frequently in brilliant styles. Indeed he was the hero of the evening and his powerful kicks in clearing won for him rounds of applause.

The Dorsets were unfortunate in losing the services of Randall early in the game, and, in having thereafter to play with only four forwards. Their front line in the opening stages failed to get going, but as the game progressed, even though handicapped, developed a good understanding, among themselves and in the second period their attacks became far more vigorous. A feature, however, of both teams was their excellent balance. Few were brilliant, and none were weak; each man putting his best foot forward. Especially was this true of the defence. Both pairs of backs played hard throughout, seldom making a mistake, while both half lines, either in supporting attack or in defence, were always in their places. Exceptions were perhaps Drew, the centre-half of the Dorsets, and his *vis-a-vas* Duncan, whose exhibitions frequently rose above the high level preserved by their lines. The Jhansi forwards played much the same game though with a slightly better footing, as they did against the Gymkhana, transferring operations with pretty short passes, and at times showing an inclination to be selfish.

AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

One unfortunate incident marred the evening's play, i.e., when the right wing of the Dorsets challenged the left back of the Jhansi team to a fight, arising out of calling of names. Lieutenant Stevens promptly stopped it and the referee did not take any notice of such gross misdemeanour on the field even though both had thrown away their sticks preparatory to a fight. Whoever might have been at fault, should have been very severely dealt with by the referee, Mr. Ward, who after all his strict and unsparing supervision, was bound to take cognisance of such action. A referee's authority is supreme on the field of play and the more he exercises it in the interest of clean sport, the better it is for all concerned. Overlooking such display of temper may lead to serious result and let us hope that it will be the last of its kind and that the referees will give exemplary punishment for any such outrageous conduct in future, whether the offender gets a "dressing down" from his skipper or not. In conclusion, we should like to point out to all players that a cool temperament is a very valuable asset in all games and all players should show it on a big occasion like this.

THE PLAY.

The game started three minutes before the advertised time, the Poona team defending the bandstand end goal. Getting away at the start they carried the ball into the Jhansi territory, but without being dangerous. At the other end Spiers was prominent, and a "free" outside the ring looked ominous, but "off-side" against the Jhansi centre relieved pressure and immediately after, the same player again entered the striking circle but "sticks" was ruled against his shot. It was now the Dorsets turn to attack. A free hit for an infringement relieved, but Esai gave "sticks" and put the Jhansi goal in jeopardy, but the Military forwards could not run home their attack. The Railway front line now being in possession a Spiers, Saunders and Gellerd with neat and short passes carried the attack into the Dorset territory, and Low, receiving, was stopped in the ring at the expense of a "penalty corner," which was neutralised by a "knock-on" against Esai. A Dorset raid was relieved by a long drive which transferred the leather to the Military circle, and "sticks" was ruled against Hoils in clearing. The penalty corner was productive of nothing more than a corner, and the ball continued in Dorset territory till Randall, the left extreme of the Poona team became prominent. He ran the ball down the field, but in endeavouring to stop the leather from going over the line tripped and falling hurt himself so seriously that he had to retire from the game, his team playing a forward short the rest of the evening. Spiers was again pulled up for off-side when dangerous. Two infringements outside the striking zone threatened danger to the Military goal, and Longman, Spiers and Saunders were in the goal mouth, when the Jhansi centre was again penalised for off-side. Continuing to press, Jhansi forced a corner, and from it Saunders missed by inches. A determined onslaught by the Military forwards was staved twice by infringements outside and once inside the circle, but they could not turn these advantages to account. Bartlett sent across a good centre which went abegging. Ineffective up and down play followed in which the half backs of both teams were prominent, till the Dorsets had the first great opportunity in the match. Bartlett secured in the ring and had a clear shot, but in directing to the net described a complete circle with his stick. Longman of the Jhansi quintette was prominent, just as the whistle sounded, but Low "kicked the pass. The teams changed over with a blank score sheet.

Jhansi Railway Institute ..... Nil.
2nd Dorsets (Poona) ..... Nil.

Jhansi got away from the re-start but were pulled up for "off-side" against Spiers. The attack was speedily transferred to the other end, and "obstruction" against Woods looked promising, but like the corner which came a moment later proved abortive. The pressure was kept up and, Bartlett was responsible for a good run and Esai robbed Raynor when in the circle. Play remained in the Jhansi territory for quite a long spell, with practically the whole team in the half, but the Military forwards seldom got into the Jhansi circle. Getting in the coveted area, however, Taton was pulled up for "off-side." Shortly after a centre from Bartlett outside the circle found the net via the foot of a defender, and great excitement prevailed under the impression that a goal had been scored. The "penalty corner" proved abortive, as also one conceded shortly after. The Dorset front line, playing a man short, were fed assiduously and judiciously by their forwards, and they kept up a steady pressure, but every inch was contested and they seldom got into the ring, Jhansi now had a spell of attack and Spiers was twice within an ace of scoring but Hoils at goal was a tower of strength, at the other end Raynor got in the striking circle with only the goalkeeper to beat, but Woods racing across stopped him, infringing the rules. The referee ordered a "penalty" corner," but Bartlett, rushing across from the right wing dropped his stick and wanted to settle the matter with Woods by an appeal to fist cuffs. The matter was instantly settled and play became very exciting at this stage, both teams working with great energy. Hoils cleared a shot from Low in great style, and Bartlett and Raynor at the other end both had opportunities. Just as the whistle sounded Hoils was again responsible for a good save.

No score being recorded, extra time was decided upon, in which both teams had many golden opportunities, but as in the preceding sixty minutes the defence proved superior to the attack and the teams retired with honours equal.

Final score:—
Jhansi Railway Institute ..... Nil.
2nd Dorsets (Poona) ..... Nil.

The teams were as follows:—

2nd Dorsets, Poona:—Hoils, goal; Rudd and Stone, backs; Lt. Stevens, Drew, Parsons, halves; Bartlett, Taton, White, Raynor and Randall, forwards.

Jhansi Railway Institute:—Jimms, goal; Esai and Woods, backs; Shamahan, Duncan and Cazelet, halves; Low, Longman, Spiers, Saunders and Gellard, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Simpson.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.
FIRST ROUND.

(1) Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 0-0, 2-0.

(2) Parsi Hockey Association beat Albion United, 3-2.

(3) Grand Medicals beat Eastern Telegraph, 2-0.

(4) Cyclists, B. V. R. beat Young Cricketers' H. C., 1-0.

(5) Lusitanians beat Young Parsis, 9-0.

(6) Sherwood Foresters beat Pioneers, 4-0.

(7) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Byculla H. C., 2-0.

(8) Y. M. C. A. beat Institute Lusoindiano, 3-0.

(9) Customs A. C. beat G. I. P. R. "B" 5-0.

(10) G. I. P. R. "A" beat Crusaders, 12-1.

(11) Jhansi Institute beat Bombay Gymkhana, 1-0.

SECOND ROUND.

(1) Grant Medical College beat Parsi Cyclists, 6-0.

(2) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Parsi Hockey Association, 4-0.

(3) Lusitanians beat Y. M. C. A., 5-0.

(4) Customs beat G. I. P. R. (A), 3-0.

(5) Sherwood Foresters beat Cyclists, B. V. R., 3-1.

(6) Jhansi Railway Institute drew with 2nd Dorsets (Poona), 0-0.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

R. F. A. (Kirkee) play Bina Railway Gymkhana.

FURTHER ENGAGEMENTS.

Tuesday, 21st:—Igatpuri Railway Gymkhana v. Bhusaval Railway Gymkhana.

Wednesday, 22nd:—Jhansi Railway Institute v. 2nd Dorsets (Poona).

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE AT LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Tyler's Sunloch after making the whole of the running, canters in an easy first.

POONA Y. M. C. A.

SEVEN-A-SIDE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1914.

1st Round.

1 Dorsets, "G" Coy. (a) vs. Kirkee Recreation Club (b).
2 82nd Battery, R.F.A. (b) vs. Dorsets, "B" Coy. (b).
3 International Hockey Club (b) vs. Sherwoods, "B" Coy.
4 Dorsets, "F" Coy. (a) vs. Sherwoods, "A" Coy.
5 Dorsets, "H" Coy. (a) vs. Dorsets, "C" Coy.
6 Dorsets, "G" Coy. (b) vs. Sherwoods, "G" Coy.
7 Camerons, "H" Coy. vs. 6th Ammn. Column, R.F.A.
8 Dorsets "H" Coy. (b) vs. 82nd Battery R.F.A. (a).
9 Dorsets, "H" Coy. (b) vs. Let. R. I. Rifles, "F" Coy.
10 Dorsets, "A" Coy. vs. 81st Battery, R.F.A.
11 Det. R. I. Rifles, "C" Coy. vs. Dorsets, "F" Coy. (b).
12 Camerons, "F" Coy. vs. Dorsets, "B" Coy. (a).
13 Kirkee Recreation Club (a) vs. S. and T. C. Club (a).
14 Dorsets, "E" Coy. vs. S. and T. C. Club (b).
15 76th Battery, R.F.A. vs. International Hockey Club (a).
Bye—Y.M.C.A. (a).

2nd Round.

1 Winner of 14 vs. Y.M.C.A. (a).
2 Winner of 12 vs. Winner of 15.
3 Winner of 6 vs. Winner of 7.
4 Winner of 1 vs. Winner of 11.
5 Winner of 13 vs. Winner of 5.
6 Winner of 9 vs. Winner of 3.
7 Winner of 2 vs. Winner of 10.
8 Winner of 8 vs. Winner of 4.

3rd Round.

1 Winner of 6 vs. Winner of 3.
2 Winner of 1 vs. Winner of 2.
3 Winner of 5 vs. Winner of 4.
4 Winner of 8 vs. Winner of 7.

4th Round.

1 Winner of 3 vs. Winner of 1.
2 Winner of 2 vs. Winner of 4.

Final.

1st, 2nd, and 3rd rounds will be played off on Dorset's ground (by kind permission of the Officer in charge of Sports Club, 2nd Dorset Regiment); semi-finals and finals on Gymkhana Club ground (by kind permission). Games will commence on Monday April 27th, and so far as possible will be played in the order shown above.

ROYAL CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.

EASTER COMPETITIONS.

The following are some of the best scores for the Blackheath Gold Medal, St. Andrew's Tankard, Duffers prize (for members with handicap of six and over), and Lansdowne Gold Medal Competitions—all played over R. C. G. C. Links, Tollygunge during Easter Holidays:—

BLACKHEATH GOLD MEDAL.

	Gross.	H'cp.	Nett.
H. C. Linney Barber	93	18	75
N. S. Golder	92	12	80
T. Drimmie	82	1	81
Hon. Mr. Justice H. R. H. Coxe	91	10	81
F. Banister	90	8	82
Jas. Lennox	86	3	83
B. G. Darby	89	6	83
H. J. McGee	101	18	83
J. G. Melrose	86	1	85
C. Thomson	96	11	85
J. M. Allan	99	14	85

LANSDOWNE GOLD MEDAL.

	Gross.	H'cp.	Nett.
C. J. Hamilton	80	4	76*
†M. Stewart	88	12	76*
F. Banister	86	8	78
J. R. Rowley	90	12	78
H. J. McGee	97	18	79
G. A. Roxburgh	97	16	81
Jas. Lennox	85	3	82
A. McD. Eddis	97	15	82
R. K. R. Macmaster	89	6	83
F. A. Archdale	95	12	83
H. M. Crocker	101	18	83

ST. ANDREW'S TANKARD AND DUFFERS PRIZE.

	Gross.	H'cp.	Nett.
R. K. R. Macmaster	85	6	79*
J. F. Barton	97	18	79*
G. A. Tayler	98	18	80
J. W. Shaw	87	6	81
M. Stewart	93	12	81
R. B. Howison	93	12	81
G. Murray	86	4	82
H. M. Crocker	100	18	82
Jas. Lennox	86	3	83
N. O. C. Marsh	86	2	84
A. McD. Eddis	99	15	84

*Tie.
†Mr. Stewart has since scratched owing to his absence from Calcutta.

Major General Cookson, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, Lucknow, proceeds home on six months' leave.

CRICKET IN S. AFRICA.

M. C. C. TEAM RETURN

MR. DOUGLAS'S IMPRESSIONS.

After a most successful tour, in which they won four of the Test matches and drew the other, and suffered only one defeat in the rest of the games, the members of the M. C. C. cricket team, with the exception of Barnes, returned home, says the "Daily Telegraph." As on the outward journey Barnes, who is accompanied by his wife and child, travelled by a different boat. The voyage home was made on the Union Castle liner "Kinfauns Castle," which arrived at Southampton in mail week Mead, who resides there, went straight home, the others reaching London the next morning. Bronzed by the sun, all the cricketers were in splendid health and spirits—naturally delighted with their doings, and, after a most enjoyable trip, pleased to be in England once more.

In the course of an interview, Mr. Douglas, the captain, said how pleased he was to have the honour of leading the side in such a successful visit. He went on to say that it was somewhat difficult to express an opinion as to whether South African cricket had deteriorated, the English team being so immeasurably superior. It was quite certain, however, that even during the tour the South Africans made a distinct advance, and that they were a more difficult side to beat towards the end than they had been in the earlier engagements. He was inclined to think that the majority of the bowlers were apt to sacrifice length in an endeavour to get extra fingerspin, but in Blanckenberg they had a really fine bowler. Right-hand, medium pace, Blanckenberg bowls with a nice action and can turn the ball either way. As a batsman H. W. Taylor was head and shoulders above everyone else out there, and if a little lucky at times he deserved all the runs he got, because, he was always going for the ball. In addition, he proved himself the best fielder on the side.

The English captain was very enthusiastic over the doings for the M. C. C. team of Barnes and Hobbs. Barnes combined a wonderful length with extraordinary powers of spinning the ball, and was at times almost unplayable. As his record showed, Hobbs was in tremendous form, but, singularly enough, he was not quite the brilliant Hobbs we know on English grounds. The English fielding reached a very high level, Relf and Woolley in the slips helping the bowlers by some remarkable catching, Bird being always good, and Tennyson, once he had become accustomed to the pace of the ground, positively brilliant at times. Nothing was finer than the Hampshire ameteur's work in the third Test match at Johannesburg.

BAD UMPIRING.

Mr. Douglas had nothing but praise for the kindness and hospitality of the South Africans; but he thought little of the umpiring—indeed, he suggested that the umpiring was rather a blot on the game out there. It was, of course, inevitable that what is known as "the Bloemfontein incident" should come up. Mr. Douglas, as he explained, was not present when the Mayor and committee assembled to meet the team. He had gone on by an earlier train. But it so happened that the team got out at one end of the train, while the Bloemfontein deputation were waiting to receive them at the other. And as the English cricketers were very naturally tired after a long journey from Johannesburg they made haste to their hotel.

Mead, who was so good in the Test matches, came at the finish to like the matting wickets very much. They proved, however, a little disconcerting to Tennyson, and Wilfrid Rhodes attributed that batsman's somewhat limited success to the fact that owing to the ball getting up at such an acute angle from the pitch, his strong offside play was checked. Matting wickets, said Rhodes, were favourable to sound back play, and great batsmen obtained their runs on them chiefly by cutting, pulling, and on-driving In pulling Taylor was especially fine.

Like his captain, Rhodes thought Blanckenburg the best bowler in South Africa, for he hides his delivery so cleverly that it is hard to tell which way the ball will break. This will be realised when it is stated that he uses the middle finger in imparting leg break. There was very little googlie bowling now in South Africa, and Rhodes thought the cricket there would be all the better for it.

One and all spoke in terms of highest praise of Strudwick's wicketkeeping, which from first to last was brilliant to a degree.

(*For other Sporting News see page 7*).

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PROPERT'S SADDLE SOAP. An ideal dressing for Brown Saddlery ... ... As. 10
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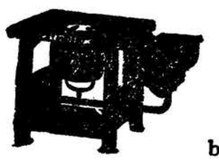

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Aga Khan Tournament, Second Round, R.F.A., Kirkee v. Bina Railway Gymkhana, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Mr. Hawkins' lecture, Improvement Trust's Offices, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

Chamber of Commerce: Balloting for a representative to the Legislative Council, last day, 10-30 a.m., to 4 p.m.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.
Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.
Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only
Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Henry Procter, A.D.C. Commanding.
(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding.

April 18.

145.—Arms and Equipments. All members should return their Arms and Equipments to Headquarters as early as possible.
153.—Resignations. The undermentioned having resigned is struck off the Strength of the Corps from to-day's date:—
No. 594 Reservisit J. R. Allen, No. 2 Company.
154.—Leave. The undermentioned is granted leave of absence until 31st December, 1914:—
No. 362, Gunner W. Thomson, No. 2 Company.
155.—Proficiency Examination. Bombay Brigade Order No. 92, dated 15th April, 1914, is published for information.

The following N. C. Os. and Men of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery passed an Examination for Proficiency Certificates held at Colaba on the 28th March, 1914:—
Sergeant T. Hatton.
Corpl. E. E. Bellamy.
Corpl. W. H. Stubbs.
Bombr. V. Y. Smith.
Gunner, S. Stevens.
Gunner H. Dyson.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

April 20.

303.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday, 21st Morning, Any Coy. Class Firing, Afternoon, "I" Coy.
Wednesday, 22nd Morning, Any Coy. Class Firing, Afternoon, "P" Coy.
Thursday, 23rd Morning, Any Coy. Class Firing Afternoon, "K" Coy.
Friday, 24th Morning, Any Coy. Class Firing Afternoon, "K" Coy.
Saturday, 25th Morning, Any Coy. Class Firing Afternoon, "K" Coy.
Sunday, 26th, Practice, Binning Shield Competition

Train leaves Victoria Terminus; Morning 6,15 a.m. Afternon 1-5 p.m.

The Binning Shield Competition will be fired on Sunday the 24th May instead of Tuesday the 26th May as stated in programme issued to members.

(Signed) O. T. MacR. Leckie, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry., Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"Florentiner" ..... J. Fucik.
Hungarian Dances—"Nos. 1, 2 and 3"...Brahms.
Valse—"Nights of Gladness" ..... Andiffe.
Selection—"Our Miss Gibbs" ..... Monckton.
Veil Dance—"Mystic Beauty" ..... Finck.
Selection—"Harry Lauder's Songs" ... Hume.
Galop—"The Tubuphone" ..... Hume.

ACCIDENT TO A COACHMAN.

Kalia Bhagla, a coachman, was driving his master's gharry along Bellasis Road when the horse shied at a passing motor and bolted down Clare Road.

The driver was thrown from his seat and fractured his collar bone and had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital.

MR. R. D. HUGHES.

Mr. R. D. Hughes, Secretary of the Bombay Trades Association, sailed for England on Saturday by the Natal line steamer Umoni. Mr. Hughes has been indisposed for some time, and his many friends in the city will hope that the voyage and the holiday at Home will restore him to perfect health. He will return to Bombay in August.

THE HUMANITARIAN FUND.

The manager of Shri Jiva Daya Guan Prasarak Fund announces four more prize essay schemes (Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8). For scheme No. 5 essays are invited from graduates on "Is flesh-eating morally defensible"; for scheme No. 6 from under graduates on "Meat versus Vegetarian Diet"; for scheme No. 7 from medical and veterinary college students on "Why Medical Science prefers Vegetarianism"; and for scheme No. 8 from Matric students on "Why I dislike animal diet?" In each scheme prizes to the value of Rs. 500 will be awarded to the successful candidates.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday, 49 attacks and 41 deaths from plague and 6 attacks and 3 deaths from smallpox were recorded in Bombay city. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 119, as compared with 137 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 125 in 1912. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Worli 6, Mahalaxmi 6, Mahim 4, Parel 4, Byculla 4, Esplanade 3, Umarkhadi 3, Sewri 3, Kamatipura 2, Tarwadi 2, Mazagon 2, Chukla 2, Fort (South) 1, Fort (North) 1, Mandvi 1, Dongri 1, Dhobi Taloo 1, Kumbharwada 1, Girgaum 1, Tardeo 1. Altogether 1909 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Friday last, of which 177 were found to be plague infected.

Out of these latter, 25 came from Dongri, 18 from 2nd Nagpada, 15 from Dhobi Talao and 14 each from Mandvi and Chukla.

INSPECTOR BURNS HIS HAND WHILE EXPERIMENTING.

To unfathom the cause of the numerous outbreaks on the Cotton Green at Colaba, and to discover a clue to their mysterious origin, the authorities interested, are now busy investigating the matter by experimenting with inflamables and all known chemical explosives to see if any substantial evidence can be arrived at. Inspector Morris, of the C. I. D., who was experimenting in his office with phosphorus and oils when a bit of phosphorus which he left on his table caught fire and flared up. Some important documents were lying on the table and to save them from being burnt Mr. Morris excitedly put his right hand on the flame to extinguish it, when the burning substance adhered to his fingers like wax. In great pain Mr. Morris ran to the G. T. hospital where he had his hand dressed. It transpired that the burns were not superficial.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

The following is the result of the successful students who passed the First Aid Examination held by Dr. D. B. Mandhle on April 5th, on behalf of the St. John Ambulance Association. These students were prepared for the examination by Dr. V. S. Sanzgiri under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay:—(1) Sadashiv V. Ghaisas, B.A.; (2) Balkrishna P. Jani; (3) Ramkrishna R. Desai; (4) Gajanan Anandrao Pradhan; (5) Gangaram Ramji Jore; (6) Moreshwar Balaji Navalkar; (6) Vishwanath Ganpat Wagle; (8) Vishnu Govind Bedkar; (9) Raghavendra Krishna Marlihalli; (10) Yeshwant Raghunath Gaitonde; (11) Samuel Aaron Ezakiel; (12) M. R. Laud; (13) Shrinivas Raghunath Karande; (14) Krishnarao Gangadhar Raikar; (15) B. N. Saralkar; (16) D. K. Patke, (Medallion winner).

THE S. S. CHANDA.

OVER 16,000 TONS OF CARGO HANDLED IN 14 DAYS.

In an artical the other day, dealing with the rapidly with which ships can be loaded in Bombay, reference was made to the British India steamer Chanda. This vessel arrived in port on April 1st, bringing a cargo of 5,000 tons dead weight, railway material and general merchandise; and she sailed on Saturday afternoon with a general cargo of 11,300 tons.

In the ordinary course of events, the Chanda would have had to leave the docks on April 15th, owing to the tides, but she was put into the new dock, which vessels can enter and leave at any state of the tide, and this made it possible for every one concerned to have the two Sundays the ship was in port, and Good Friday, as holidays. Taking off these three days and deducting the detention rendered necessary by the discharge overside of railway material gives fourteen actual working days, during which time 16,300 tons of cargo were handled.

This really good performance was only made possible by everybody concerned, the ship's officers, the Superintendent of Lahour for the Port Trust, and the contracting stevedores, Messrs. Cursetjee Muncherjee and sons, working in perfect harmony.

There is at present a dearth of good labour at the Docks, owing to the many building contracts now in hand in and a round Bombay. When these contracts are completed, and the best of labour is once more available at the Docks, and when the cranes and other appurtenances is at the new dock are working at the weight of their capacity, new records for quickness in dealing with cargo will be set up, and Bombay will become easily the quickest, and consequently the cheapest, port in the East.

PRINCE'S £9,000 TOUR.

Another mysterious 'incident' concerning the Crown Prince has arisen in connection with the sudden abandonment of the Prince's tour of the German Colonies in Africa in June," says the "Daily Mail." The Taegliche Rundsnkau states that the abandonment is due to the Kaiser's refusal to sanction the Reichstag Bill for defraying the expenses. This action was taken last week. The reasons for it are not known. Among those mentioned are his Majesty's opposition to his heir's absence from the country for so long a time; fears regarding the Prince's personal safety in Africa, the undesirability of interrupting the Prince's training on the army general staff; and misgivings that the Reichstag might rebuke the Prince for his recent interventions in affairs of State by rejecting the grant, which is fixed at £9,000. Another theory is that the Crown Prince wanted to convert the trip into a hunting expedition instead of going to the Colonies to study the conditions there.

BOMBAY MARATHI SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Chikitsak Samuha Anglo-Vernacular School and Chikitsak Samuha Potdar Primary School was held on Sunday afternoon in the Framji Cowasji Hall, Bombay. The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presided and there were a large number of ladies and gentlemen present.

The following are extracts from the report of the working of the two schools, during the year 1913-14:—

The number of the students in the Potdar School is 214, of whom 42 are girls. The number in the A. V. School is 121, of whom nine are girls. The students of the Anglo-Vernacular School belong to different communities, no restrictions whatsoever being laid upon their admission. In the Potdar Primary School the usual curriculum for such schools is followed. For the infant classes, however, the services of experienced Kindergarten Teachers have been engaged. In the C. S. A. Vernacular School in addition to the instruction in the subjects prescribed by the Grant-in-aid Code provision is made for moral and religious instruction. In the teaching of English the direct method of teaching English is followed under the close supervision of three certified teachers. Needle-work is taught to girls, by Mrs. Shantabai Nadkerni, Head Mistress, Municipal Marathi Girls School assisted by Mrs. Sonabai Joshi both of them having kindly consented to teach this subject as honorary teachers.

Efficiency of the work done will be apparent from the results subjoined below:—In the Government Primary 4th Standard examination this year 32 students were sent up of whom 23 were successful; last year 42 were sent up and 29 were successful. In the drawing examinations in the first grade nine have passed out of 16, in the second grade nine out of nine and in the third grade of the 15 sent up all were successful of whom one Miss Revabai Parab has obtained distinction in model drawing and won the model prize.

The pupils then went through an interesting programme of songs and dialogues.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman addressing the assembly said they all had spent a very pleasant evening listening to the extremely interesting programme gone through by the pupils of the two schools. It was a very gratifying fact that the schools had been showing marked progress year by year. This year they had unfortunately not been able to add one standard but he hoped that rich people would come forward and make a generous response to the appeal made by the Managing Committee, so that the latter might be able not only to wipe off the deficiency and to raise the status of the institution to that of a High School but also to have a building of its own. The progress of a country depended upon the education of the masses, and though the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's Compulsory Education Bill had been defeated, they would get what they wanted if other people followed the excellent example of the Chikitsak Samuha. This school was one of the best conducted in Bombay. The instruction imparted and the discipline of the pupils and drawing and painting were such as would do credit to any school. He noticed the large number of girl students and hoped his own community would follow the example of the Parsis and the Hindus in this respect.

On the motion of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In connection with the recent cry of unsafe buildings in Bombay and the inferior quality of stone (particularly Porbander stone) and materials used therein, I should like to point out that considering the safety of the Bombay population, living by hundreds in these huge buildings, it is very desirable that a superior quality of stone should invariably be preferred. Porbunder stone is now largely used in big buildings in Bombay but, so far as stone of the first quality is used, I have nothing to say.

I would, however, like to suggest that Dhrangadhra stone, which is considered one of the superior qualities of stone for building and ornamental work, be given a fair trial. If a beginning is made by some enterprising stone merchants and contractors of Bombay to import Dhrangadhra stone, I am sure the Dhrangadhra State would be inclined to grant special concessions, thereby developing one of its indigenous industries and minimising the heavy cost of Railway freight.

Yours etc.,
PRO BONO PUBLIQUO.

Bombay, April 16.

INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 18.

At the annual meeting of the Association for the advancement of the scientific and industrial education of Indians held to-day, the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur, President, said that the association had been working for the last ten years and had sent about three hundred boys to the different parts of the civilized world. The prospect of employment of students, however was not bright. Notwithstanding many difficulties and discouragements the association was prospering and he prayed that the Government would do all that was possible to promote the industrial development of the country. The first step in that direction would be the immediate establishment of a technological colleges in al provincial capitals In conclusions he said:—"If there is a revival of the arts and industries, if the numerous classes of people who formerly subsisted by arts and industries can resusciate their former trade and callings and find markets for their articles and thereby acquire enough money, we shall hear less and less of unrest and discontent."

The Young Men's Indian Association, Madras, writes the "Commonweaith" will open five hostels in July, accommodating about 500 students. One will be in Chetput; two (a Mussalman and a Hindu, in the same range of buildings, but entirely separate in accommodation and kitchens) in Triplicane; two in Georgetown. A temporary restaurant has been opened for light refreshments in connection with the Association. The opening is expected to take place in July.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The crowded houses which assembled at the Excelsior during the week-end showed that the departure to comedy once more was a popular one, and the programme was exceptionally well received. Comedy was the predominant note throughout the performances. The films numbered six, but they were all short, and included only one drama, and that of a comparatively light description. They ranged from one of Wiffles's I best presentations to a Tango dance. It is worthy of note that the drama which was included in the programme, "Angutished Hours," won the Grand Prix 25,000 francs at the Turin exhibition.

Ford and Davies were at their best in their original musical comeditta, "After the Show" Delvalale and Gilbert presented a military farce, "The officer and the Crazy Recruit," contributed two songs to the programme Madame Gelli's.

Yesterday afternoon at a matinee "Sixty years a Queen" was presented complete, and a further opportunity will be afforded this week to those who have not been able to see all the parts of this famous film to view it at one sitting.

NATION AND MOTHERHOOD.

LADY SELBORNE'S APPEAL.

The following remarkable letter was written by Lady Selborne to the "Daily Telegraph."

We have heard very gloomy accounts of the prospects of those approved societies who have many married women among their depositors, and the deputation to Mr. Samuel the other day bears witness to the fact that the amount of sickness among married women workers is very much in excess of that calculated for by the actuaries who were consulted when the scale of payments was arranged.

And this brings with it the consideration whether it is not possible to help these poor women to use such precautions that their own health and that of their infants may be preserved. For the ill-health which dogs a poor woman through all her child-bearing life is so often due to neglect of the necessary precautions before, during, and after her confinement. The sad fact is that the wage of the average labourer is not enough to enable him to give his wife the rest and care she needs.

All over England now nursing associations have been formed to deal with this difficulty. They have grown up, stimulated by the Queen's Jubilee Institute, which was founded by Queen Victoria to nurse the poor in their own homes. But, like all voluntary associations, they can only deal with some of the cases which need help. Parliament has decreed that only properly qualified midwives shall be allowed to practise. Would it not be possible to go a step further, and empower the Public Health Authority for the county or borough to give such assistance where it was needed, so that no village or town should be without its trained midwife, responsible not only for the care of women at the time of their confinements, but also bound to instruct and help them during the months before the baby's arrival?

The maternity benefit gives some help towards paying these nurses, but it is not sufficient to provide an adequate wage for the midwife unless she can take a great many cases; and she can only do this in fairly populous places and by giving her whole time to the actual midwifery. Thus she has no time left for the proper nursing of her cases, still less for that prenmatal advice and care for which, I think, there is so much need.

PLEA FOR STATE AID.

We pay ungrudgingly for the education of the child after he has been born. Is there any reason for refusing the assistance which gives him the best chance of being born a healthy child, and which would often spare the mother many weary years of dragging pain and ill-health, making the labour which must fall on the housemother a burden almost too heavy to be borne?

I know many people are against more State aid, but when you have a condition of things where it is recognised that a large class of the population require aid, not to meet accidental and unforeseen misfortunes, but for their every day necessities then it seems to me that voluntary workers must call in State aid. It was so in education. We had to recognise the fact that voluntary aid could only help a small part of the population to be educated. We have had to supplement the hospitals by Poor Law infirmaries.

I think we had better face the fact that voluntary provision of care for mothers is not meeting the needs of all mothers, and set ourselves to think out the best plan for bringing trained care and wise instruction within the reach of every English mother. After all, these children are our children. We recognise our responsibility for them in many ways already. What better work can we do for the nation?

INDIAN FAMINE TRUST

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 18.

A meeting of the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust will be held on Monday. At the last meeting at Delhi a substantial amount was given for famine relief in the United Provinces, and it is not improbable that further assistance will be afforded.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 18.

The scheme for the organisation of a zoological survey has been considerably advanced and the Government of India will shortly address the Secretary of State on the subject. It is understood that the survey will eb under the administrative control of the Director.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir Starr Jameson will visit India next autumn or in the cold weather.

Gold figures for the India office for the week ending 7th April were £16,857,633.

A revised description of Civil uniforms is published in the last "Gazette of India."

The Mysore Government have sanctioned proposals for the revision of the establishment for Manual Instruction in the State.

Rai Bahadur Janki Pershad, Superintendent of Viceregal Estates, who has served a number of Viceroys, has retired from the service and Mr. Moss has been appointed to succeed him.

The thanks of the Bengal Government have been conveyed to Raja Sharat Chandra Rai Choudhuri of Chanchal, Malda, for his recent gift of seventy-five thousand rupees to local hospitals and their equipment.

The Government of Madras have issued an Order laying down that ground rents in the City of Madras should be revised periodically once in ten years and approved of the Rules drawn up by the Collector of Madras for the purpose.

Mr. Findlay Shiras who has been appointed Director of Statistics, will be seconded in the Indian Education Service for a period of five years. He is shortly expected to visit Simla in connection with statistical questions.

Miss Ame Watts, B.A., of the Madras University, has been selected for education in England and the usual Government scholarship for a lady of the Anglo-Indian community for training at home has been conferred on her.

News has been received that the four Tibetan youths, sons of native Governors, who have been specially sent to England for education, have completed seven months' course at Aldershot and they are reported to have made satisfactory progress. They have now left Aldershot to join Rugby.

The Government of Bengal have nominated the following four Commissioners to serve on the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation:—The Hon. Mr. C. H. Bompas, Mr. A. C. Patterson, Rai Surendra Nath Mitter Bahadur, and Nawab Serajul-Islam.

The Secretary of State, in a recent despatch, has sanctioned certain modifications in the leave rules of military officers in civil employ. They affect mainly officers who, while under military rules, spend part of their leave in India. It is understood that the necessary alterations in the Civil Service Regulations will issue shortly.

Sometime back it was announced that the whole Indian mail to Ceylon will be conveyed by train from May 1st but it now appears that the Indian postal arrangements are not complete as some buildings are still to be constructed to serve as sorting offices. For some time more therefore, the mails would continue to be taken partly by train and partly by steamer.

A visitor to Kashmir calls the attention of the authorities at Srinagar "to the intolerable nuisance caused to visitors living in houseboats by the persistent and irrepressible touting of traders of all sorts, who come alongside hanging on to the houseboat shouting and peering in at the windows and doors. All day and every day this maddening interruption of conversation, meals, reading or repose goes on to the detriment of one's nerves and peace of mind." He suggests that "a simple plan would be to arrange some mark or sign to be fastened or hung on house-boats to warn off traders, and a police regulation to the effect that touting at such marked boats was a punishable offence."

At the last Convocation of the Calcutta University, no less than 14 lady candidates were present to receive their degrees. The increasing number of lady graduates is a distinctive feature of the University Convocations in India. Bengal is rich in the annual output of graduates. The number of degree-holders this year is 2,172, distributed as follows.—Ph. D. 1. M. A's 219; B. A.'s 1,216; M. Sc.'s 47; B. Sc.'s 266; B. T.'s 44; D. L. 1. B. L.'s 338; M. B.'s 26; L. M. S.'s 4; B. E.'s 10. Besides there are 2 Prem Chand Roy, Chand students; 2 Maharaja Sir J. M. Tagore, medalists; and 1 Onauth Nath Deb Gold Medalist.

THE LATE KHAN BAHADUR P. J. TALYARKHAN.

We regret to announce the death of Khan Bahadur Pestonji Jehangir Talyarkhan, who expired on Saturday at his residence at Pedder Road, Bombay. The deceased gentleman held high positions both under the British Government and the Baroda State and was created a C.I.E. in recognition of his services. He had led a retired life for the last fifteen years.

DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE

CURIOUS TEST OF DRUNKENNESS.

When Mr. Rabindranath Tagore received the Nobel Prize, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," he certainly did not expect that his name would be used in a manner which Hans von Weber, a well-known German writer, now describes in a satirical Munich paper. On passing, he says, one evenig through the streets of one of the small German University towns he noticed a group of students standing in a narrow thoroughfare round one of their comrades who was, bellowing forth with much gusto the words "Rabindranath Tagore! Rabindranath Tagore! Rabindranath Tagore!" Herr Weber was exceedingly happy to learn that the name of the Indian poet had even reached such unexpected quarters, and he did not hesitate to come up to the students and say so to them. They looked at him with amazement, and then one of them slowly said, "But we are only testing his tongue. We want to know how far he has gone!" It appeared that the many-syllabled name of the poet was only used as a test of drunkenness.

SPORTING NEWS.

(Continued from page 6.)

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

Two games were played yesterday in the Tournament, one in the Doubles and one in the Singles. In the former Bartlett and Hutcheson were equal to the start they had to give Cook and Wilson of nearly 15 in each game. The former began well with the first two games, then each took one three times, before they went to "set" with two more in succession. In the second they ran off with the first three, lost one but took two more after that and led at 5-1. Cook and Wilson made a good last effort and won the next two, but lost the last, and with it the "set" and match.

Result:—
L. S. Bartlett and Capt. Hutcheson, Scr., beat R. Cook and J. C. Wilson, plus 5/6; 6-3, 5-3.

The Singles game was in "B" Class, Briggs having matters all his own way within Quinn on level terms. The latter could not win a game in either of the two sets played.

Result:—
"B" Class Singles. A Briggs, plus 15, beat H. G. Quinn, plus 15; 6-0, 6-0.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Six games are down for decision to-day, as follows:—
"A" Class Singles.
F. Portlock v. T. J. Reed.
J. R. Reynolds v. L. S. Barlett.
F. E. Skipwith v. R. C. Lowndes.
L. Bagshawe v. K. McCormack.
"B" Class Singles.
H. Agerup v. A. D. Shanks.
H. A. Eltoft v. C. E. Hoare.
Doubles Handicap.
Roger and Landon v. Milne and Stoneham.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

RESULT OF FINALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD April 19.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The final in the Public Schools Racquets Championship resulted as follows. Charter House 4, Wellington 2.

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

SCHOOL TO BE OPENED NEXT YEAR

Some thirty living native languages of Africa and Asia, together with the broad outlines of the religious and social customs of countries comprising a total population of 800,000,000, will be taught to British students by the School of Oriental Studies which will be opened at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, early next year. Some of the principal languages to be taught are:—Turkish, Arabic, Persian. Hindustani, Tamil and Telegu, Burmese Malay, Chinese, Japanese, Swahili, Hausa, Marathi.

If it is taking rather a long time, remarks the "Standard" to organise the London School of Oriental Studies, a valid excuse for the delay may be found in the magnitude of the scheme. The Eastern languages in which instruction will be given are those spoken by races in three Continents. Students will be provided with competent instructors in Chinese and Japanese, in Tibetan, in the almost infinite variety of languages in common use in India, from the non-Aryan dialects of the Eastern frontier to the Pushtu of Pathan, raiders on the north-west, in the Turkish of Stambul and Kashgar, in Arabic and Persian, in Malayan, and in the negro languages—Bastu, Hausa, and others—of Africa. The school will not only afford facilities of study for Englishmen who in the service of the Crown, civil, military, and diplomatic, may be brought into contact with the people of the Orient. It will be equally open to those who are attracted eastward by a love of adventure or the spirit of commercial enterprise. The representatives of trading firms with branches in the Far East, the sportsman who is going to shoot lions in Somaliland, the scientific explorer who would study the manners and customs of tribes on the Upper Congo or investigate the architectural monuments of an extinguished empire on the banks of the Meinam, may benefit as much as the future ambassador or proconsul.

GOVERNMENT GRANT.

It has been no small reproach to an empire which holds so much of the goreous East in fee that hitherto we have been singularly backward in the systematic study of languages spoken by the many subject races under British rule and by other Oriental peoples with whom this country is on terms of alliance or friendship. Something is done at the universities to advance this branch of philology; but we have nothing to compare in efficiency and usefulness either with the Berlin School of Oriental Studies or with the Paris Ecole des Langues Orientaux Vivants. But at last a step is to be taken in this direction. The recommendations of the committee over which Lord Cromer presided encouraged the Government to promise a grant which, though none too liberal, should at any rate suffice to give the new institute a fair start. The Berlin School received an initial subsidy of over 50,000l., and barely half that sum is thought sufficient for the immediate requirements of the London School. In view of the importance of the project, it might well be wished that the Treasury had been more generous; but Arabic and Persian, Urdu and Swahili seem to have less interest for some of our statesmen than Welsh or Erse.

It must not be supposed, however, that the school will devote all its energies to tuition in philology. A scarcely less valuable feature of its programme is that which includes the study of Oriental religions, philosophies, customs, and folk-lore.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

JACKSON—At the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of F. Jackson, Loco, Dept., E. I. Ry., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COOPER—PAAR—At the Catholic Church, Darjeeling, Raymond Corry Cooper (2nd son of the late Charles Corry Cooper, late Assessor and Surveyor to the Corporation) to Melanie, eldest daughter of Mrs. and Mr. Thos. Paar, of Darjeeling.

DEATHS.

PATELL—At Mahableshwar, on the 19th April, 1914, Bai Bachubai, widow of the late Rastomji Merwanji Patell.

TALYARKHAN—Pestonji Jehangir Talyarkhan,—At his residence, on Pedder Road, on 18th.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, April 20, 1914.

"TERRA INCOGNITA."

In an article in the April "Fortnightly Review" Mr. S. M. Mitra repeats the arguments he advanced in his book "Anglo-Indian Studies," which was reviewed in these columns at the time of its publication, with regard to the necessity of study on the part of English officials in India of what he terms "Indian psychology," in order that it might help them to administer the country on right lines, and, especially, in the right spirit. It is, of course, highly desirable that officials in this country should understand the psychology of the people, and even the most ardent admirer of British government of foreign races will, we presume, be forced to admit that it is because the British in India have generally failed to comprehend, or enter into, the minds of the people that they have not, in spite of substantial material achievements for the good of the country, succeeded in earning their sympathy. Mr. Mitra, however, appears to put it forward as a new discovery. This ingenuous claim on his part cannot be upheld, for scores of English writers within the past quarter of a century have drawn urgent attention to the necessity on the part of English officials of making a thorough study of the Indian literatures and of a freer and more equal social intercourse with the people themselves. Something,—a very little it must be confessed,—has already been done in this connection, but the situation on the whole is distinctly unsatisfactory, and beyond the literary efforts of just a handful of scholars, "Indian psychology," in the sense the expression is used by Mr. Mitra still remains a *terra incognita* to the average European official in the country. An important factor in the perpetuation of this comparative ignorance of the country and the people is, we think, that few European officials are required to have more than a nodding acquaintance with the vernaculars, to say nothing of the national literatures; and in spite of some timid and tentative steps recently taken by Government in the direction of an attempt to popularise Oriental studies, the deplorable fact remains that the bureaucracy as a whole are singularly indifferent towards the very things that serve to explain the psychology of the Indian. It is not that the task is more than ordinarily difficult: Indian psychology is not an occult science. The real reason is, mental apathy towards what may be called an "unfashionble" subject, developing in many cases to a kind of repugnance which many hardly trouble to conceal. This lack of appreciation of what is best in Indian thought and Indian life would be a harmless phenomenon if India were not under British rule; but, as it is, it is hardly to be wondered if it has become a source of political danger. No foreign rule, however efficient, can prove enduring unless, to paraphrase a hackneyed expression, it is broad-based on the people's goodwill. No less a personage than the late Lord Minto, speaking as Viceroy, gave public utterance to this truth at a time of great excitement: "We are here," he said, "because the majority of Indians now desire that we shall be here; and the moment they lose that desire we shall have to go." The real danger therefore, to British rule in India in this respect lies not in the directions recently pointed out in the farrago of nonsense recently printed by "The Times," but in this failure on the part of the average Briton to have a clear and complete understanding of Indian mentality after two hundred years of British rule. Along with "The Times" writer most English writers have failed accurately to gauge the real causes of Indian unrest, and this is not surprising, because few Englishmen possess that knowledge of Indian languages, religions, manners and customs that would enable them to speak with authority. Naturally, therefore, many English writers have thought of India too freely in terms of Western conditions and according to foreign standards, which have only served to vitiate their evidence and their conclusions.

Mr. Mitra does not say anything definitely in respect of social intercourse between Englishmen and Indians, but the idea was evidently in his mind, for he frequently refers in the course of his contribution to the want of real sympathy between Europeans and Indians. Social intercourse between the European and Indian communities in India, to a greater extent than now exists, is certainly desirable, but the problem is beset with extraordinary difficulties, and from the nature of things there can never be a free and equal intermingling between these communities unless fundamental changes take place in the social system and ideals of East and West. We agree with Mr. Chakravarti, whose speech at the Bengal Conference we noticed the other day, that too much importance may be placed on this social problem. It can hardly be solved by heroic measures. Social equality is a matter of feeling, and cannot be ushered into existence in a minute. But what can be done in this direction is to enjoin more insistently on all British officials courtesy to Indians with whom they may come into contact, whether in their official or private relations, and to visit more strongly displeasure on those who offend in this respect. It is, regrettable, that it should be necessary seriously to point out such an obvious duty to English gentlemen, but none the less there is evidence that it is not so regarded by a considerable section of people,—who are, however, happily growing less in number. Even the Government has found it necessary more than once to issue "memoranda of manners" to their officials. But the one thing needful for improvement in social relations is political equality, for without that there must always be the liability to a sense of arrogance on the part of those who rule.

THE AUDITORS' COUNCIL.

A correspondent draws attention to some possible anomalies which may occur when the Auditors' Council gets to work, if the terms of the recent Government Notification are adhered to too rigidly. He urges that the Council should exercise their discretion in every individual case, and he gives the following instances of possible cases which would require special consideration.

1. An auditor holds three audits, but he has been in practice for only three years. The audits are first class and of very large concerns. Would it be fair to refuse him a certificate because he has not been for five years in the profession?

2. An auditor holds no Joint Stock Company's audit, but has an extensive practice as an accountancy expert in the High Court and in the Income Tax Office. If he is refused a certificate, his status as an expert would be questioned. Would this be fair?

3. An accountant or a business man has been auditor for over five years to only one Joint Stock Company. If such a man be regarded as a qualified accountant, there is no doubt that the claims of the expert accountant as above are far superior to his.

4. The Auditors' Council will also have to consider the claims of candidates, who, having long been in charge of accountancy classes, have only recently started as auditors to one or two Joint Stock Companies.

There is a good deal to be said for the plea that such cases as these should be accorded special consideration, but our correspondent,—himself a professional auditor of standing,—seems to think that the Council possess larger powers of discretion than is actually the case. For instance, however unfair it might be to an auditor coming under the first of the instances quoted above, the Council would have no option but to refuse to recommend him for a certificate. The rules lay down as "an essential qualification" that each applicant "must, in the opinion of the Auditors' Council, have had adequate practical experience for at least five years in auditing accounts." The period, therefore, is fixed and it is only in the consideration of what constitutes "adequate practical experience" that the Council may exercise their discretion. Thus in the second instance, quoted above, it is hardly likely that the certificate would be refused, while in the third case it is possible it might be, though it is not very likely that a man who had held the audit of a Joint Stock Company of any standing for five years or more, would be a person without adequate practical experience. We agree that the hard and fast rule as to a period of five years' experience being required is undesirable, and may act harshly in some cases. Time limits are like speed limits; they often impose an unnecessary restriction in one case, while not supplying the restriction that may be necessary in another case. We think, therefore, that no harm would be done if this rule, which, is one of those made by the Local Government under the Act, were dispensed with, and the Council were left to exercise their discrimination in this respect as in regard to other qualifications.

Notes of the Day.

Indians as Health Officers.

We mentioned some time ago that the Bombay Medical Union had memorialised the Government of Bombay urging the claims of holders of the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Hygiene to be included for appointments as Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and Health Officers of the First Class in the newly organised Sanitary Services. The reply from the Local-Government, which has now been received, can hardly be termed satisfactory. They state in effect, that the Government of India, in reply to a reference addressed by them, have decided that they cannot at present prudently dispense with the condition as to the possession of a British qualification for the posts abovementioned, the grounds on which this decision is based being that the present arrangements in the Indian Medical Colleges for training in Hygiene are not sufficiently complete, "particularly on the practical side," and that no Indian University has at present proper facilities for post-graduate training in the bacteriology and etiology of tropical diseases. The Government of India's communication, however, is not wholly disappointing inasmuch as they say they will be prepared to recognise the Bombay degrees for a Health officership of the First Class "as soon as the University satisfies them that it demands a sufficiently high standard of practical training." Evidently the Government do not agree with the Bombay Medical Union in their contention that the Bombay degrees come up to the standard of the Cambridge D.P.H. Indeed, the Union went further and declared that in some respects the Bombay degrees were even higher than the Cambridge degree. It may be remembered that in their memorial they quoted the opinion of Dr. Turner probably the greatest authority on sanitation in India, that in Bombay, whatever the arrangements might be elsewhere, students had equal, if not greater facilities than those in England for acquiring a knowledge of the public health administration of a large city. If, therefore, the Unions' contention and Dr. Turner's emphatic opinion are correct,—and the Government of India adduce no reasons to the contrary,—the University should not have much difficulty in convincing the Government of the efficiency of the practical training open to students here.

An undesirable restriction.

The view that the control of the Sanitary Services should be in the hands of Sanitarians with British qualifications is unfortunate in that it ignores the fact that, in any scheme of sanitation, study and experience of the needs and circumstances of the country are essential to successful development. Can it be reasonably urged that the training for the British diploma of Public Health is entirely suited to these needs and circumstances? If so, what was the necessity for holding out hopes to Indian medical graduates for qualifying for superior Health appointment in the public service if it was the intention of the authorities to tell them after the former had satisfactorily undergone an admittedly hard test,—in certain respects even harder than those to which British graduates are subjected,—that Indians have still a lot more to learn and that they must wait till they are, in the estimation of Government, at any rate, quite as fit as the Home-trained men whom it was proposed to dump over their heads? Indian medical graduates can hardly be blamed if they do not find much satisfaction in the Government of India's attitude towards their interests, and if they read in the decision just communicated to their Union a desire to narrow the field of recruitment to the Sanitary Services however high their qualifications or attitude might be.

Ahmednagar Famine Relief.

We have received the administration report of this Fund, which was started in Ahmednagar towards the close of the year 1912 for the relief of the widespread distress caused both among the human population and the cattle of the district by the complete failure of the rains in the latter half of that year. It will be remembered that an influential committee of gentlemen was also formed about the same time in Bombay to co-operate with the Ahmednagar Committee in the collection of funds. In all a sum of Rs. 77,225-1-6 was collected by both these committees and according to the report Rs. 70,321-10-0 was expended in relief, leaving a balance of Rs. 6903-7-6. This balance the Committee propose to spend in giving such help to the poor agriculturists of the district at the time of the next season, as they may stand in need. From the report we learn that the Committee received Rs. 25,000 from the Trustees of the Indian People's Famine Trust and about Rs. 4,000 from the Trustees of the Wadia Charities Fund of this City. The report also testifies to the generous help received from several co-operative societies in Gujerat and the Southern Division. Relief measures undertaken by the Committee were from the beginning divided into two parts: cattle relief and human relief. Cattle camps were established in six places in the affected parts of the district, and about Rs. 10,000 were spent on them. An idea of the large scale on which these camps were conducted may be gathered from the fact that the largest of them contained about 1,200 head of cattle at one time. Besides the preservation of cattle of poor people in these cattle camps, the Committee also sold 3,70,000 lbs. of grass and other fodder at cheap rates on credit to agriculturists. As to human relief, not only were money doles freely distributed when necessary, but means were provided for the weaver and agricultural classes to enable them to resume their respective avocations. Both raw and finished products needed for the looms were supplied to the weavers and free seed, bullocks, ploughs etc. to the farmers. The report is altogether a fine record of good work.

Saraswat Poor Students' Fund.

Started about ten years ago at Mangalore (South Canara), with the object of encouraging by means of scholarships and grants of books to poor boys of the Saraswat Community of the District to prosecute their studies this Fund has steadily progressed and was in a position to donate about Rs. 750 last year in scholarships. In the first year the total value of the scholarships came to not more than Rs. 48 in all. It is thus clear that the Fund has been swelling year by year and has benefited an increasing number of youths, who would otherwise have been, perhaps, unable to attend schools. It is interesting to note that the President of the executive committee of the Fund is a European gentleman, Mr. H. Malim, M.A., Principal of the Government College, Mangalore, on whose inititive, we are told, the Fund was started. The present capital of the Fund is stated to be Rs. 6,600. In the year 1911, the annual subscriptions amounted to Rs. 507, in 1912 to Rs. 484 and in 1913 to Rs. 421-8-0. During the same period the donations came to Rs. 354, Rs. 283 and Rs. 276 respectively. The Committee apprehended that unless the public spirited and charitably-minded members of the community patronise the Fund adequately, they may not be able to be as generous to the student world, in future years as they have been for so long. It is to be hoped that the Fund will be accorded an increasing measure of support from everyone having the education of the youth of the community at heart.

Bishop's College, Calcutta.

Bishop's College, Calcutta, to which reference is made in a Reuter's Telegram today, is one of the foremost missionary educational institutions in India, teaching up to the highest standard of the Calcutta University. The College is controlled by the Oxford Mission. Some of the members of the Mission have been exceedingly able and zealous educationists and have taken a large part in the academic life of Calcutta. It may be mentioned that Dr. Whitehead, the present Bishop of Madras, was for several years Principal of the College, and it was in his time that the movement for an independent Indian Christian Church first took shape.

Florence Nightingale and the Ryot.

The first of a series of articles entitled "Florence Nightingale on India" is contributed to "The Contemporary Review" by Sir William Wedderburn. The article is of unusual, if pathetic, interest to readers in this country inasmuch as it gives a summary of an unpublished volume written by Miss Nightingale dealing with irrigation in India. "The Lady of the Lamp" had given the title of "The Zemindar, the Sun, and the Watering Pot, as affecting Life and Death in India" to her book, thereby affirming that salvation may be found for the ryot, provided he has a seasonable supply of the water needed to secure the benefits of an unfailing sun and a fertile soil. Miss Nightingale had read the proof of her work but she died before the book could be printed, but it is of much interest to note that in her will, executed in 1896, she had made special provision for the publication of "such part, if any," that her executors might think fit, of her writings regarding India. Sir William Wedderburn tells us that the executors have consulted him regarding the course to be pursued and he thinks it would be a pity if India were to lose the benefit of this brave-hearted woman's research. In the article under notice he makes a beginning in this direction by publishing a summary of Miss Nightingale's views in the form of a magazine article which we have much pleasure in commending to the perusal of our readers. Some parts of Miss Nightingale's observations are necessarily obsolete, but the main plea for the ryot is as true and vital as ever.

MEXICAN CRISIS.

SITUATION UNFAVOURABLE.

SALUTE OF 21 GUNS DEMANDED.

"NO FURTHER ARGUMENT".

HUERTA STILL UNYIELDING.

DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN MEXICO'S DIGNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 17.

It is officially stated that Mr. Bryan has instructed the American representative at Mexico City to inform General Huerta that America will accept nothing less than a salute of twenty-one guns, after which the American ships will reply.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

President Huerta now demands that the Mexican salute shall be returned gun for gun.

It is practically certain that President Wilson will not accept.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

The United States has intimated to General Huerta that no further argument will be tolerated. The salute of 21 guns must be fired or serious consequences will follow. The situation is decidedly more unfavourable. The Cabinet sat for three hours to-day with what result is not known.

A telegram from Mexico City says that General Huerta's first intention was a declaration of war but that his advisers dissuaded him. He is now declared to be reiterating his determination to maintain the honour and dignity of Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, April 18.

The Foreign Minister Senor Rojas expressed the belief at noon yesterday, that the controversy with the United States would be arranged before night. He added that his Government would regard the return of the salute by the United States' vessels as a virtual recognition of President Huerta.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

General Huerta insists on the condition of a simultaneous salute. President Wilson has answered that the United States adheres to the original demand. It is announced at White House that if General Huerta does not yield by six o'clock tomorrow (Sunday) evening President Wilson will take the matter into the Congress on Monday.

The Naval Executive board has held a secret conference to complete the plans for the movements of the fleet and the marines. It is reported in official circles that the President will address the Congress on Monday.

PHYSICAL OBSTACLES.

Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, says that it is possible that physical obstacles might defer the actual firing of the salute demanded by the United States until after six o'clock this evening.

SEIZURE OF RAILWAYS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

In the event of the noncompliance of General Huerta with the American demands the plan of seizing the Tampico-Veracruz and Veracruz-Mexico railways will be immediately carried out.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE STORMING OF DUEPPEL.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S TRIBUTE TO ARMY AND NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, April 18.

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the storming of Dueppel the German Emperor has issued general orders to the army and the navy.

The latter recalls the services of the then small Prussian navy and expresses thanks to the captains and gunners who participated in the operations at Jasmund in 1864 and compelled the enemy to divert the strong forces for the blockade, thus preventing the co-operation of the army.

They thus brought the navy, says the order, nearer to the hearth of the King and the people and laid the foundation for a strong German fleet.

The Emperor is confident that the latter with greater resources will achieve greater things, if at any time, the arbitrament of war is invoked.

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST ULSTER.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT

PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.

The Committee of the Ulster Unionist Council, with the approval of Sir Edward Carson, has issued a statement declaring that General Sir Arthur Paget, acting on the instructions of Colonel Seely, informed the General on March 20th that the Government had decided to undertake active operations against Ulster and also gave details of the plan of operations whereby the Third Cavalry Brigade was to seize the strategic points along the Boyne.

A force of ten thousand was to come from Lichfield and Aldershot, making a total of twenty-five thousand.

The statement alleges that General Sir Arthur Paget explained that the object was to blockade Ulster by land and sea.

It was not intended that the Army should begin fighting, but the troops, aided by the naval forces, were to be held in readiness to support the police searching the depots.

LORD LONDONDERRY'S MOTION.

LONDON, April 18.

Lord Londonderry moved and Sir Edward Carson seconded that the statement should be issued by the Committee of the Ulster Unionist Council. It occupies a column in the morning papers and minutely details the instructions to be given to the troops.

TEXT OF THE STATEMENT.

After elaborating the plan of the campaign says the statement, Sir Arthur Paget intimated to the officers that it was not intended that the Army should begin a conflict and that the Belfast police would be ordered to seize the concealed depots of arms and capture the old town-hall, the headquarters of the Ulster organisation, that this would inevitably result in bloodshed as the volunteers would attack the police and that the troops round Belfast aided by the naval reinforcements would be called upon to interfere and restore law and order.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN BELFAST.

The statement continues: "Sir Arthur described how he would remain in the firing line and control the firing of men on the side of the enemy. When the troops had some casualties he would advance under the flag of truce and demand that the enemy should surrender, failing which he would assault the position."

In conclusion it says that the civil law was evidently to be suspended and a military government in Belfast appointed. Sir Arthur Paget talked of battles and the enemy.

"ULSTER COUNCIL'S STATEMENT WORTHLESS."

Mr. Harold Baker, M.P., speaking at Coventry, said that the statement of the Ulster Council was "not worth the paper it was written on." It did not contain a shred of truth and was merely repeated for the purposes of advertisement.

The allegations had already been flatly disproved in the House of Commons. It was a fiction deliberately framed to cover up the Tory trafficking with the Army.

"A VILE SLANDER."

Colonel Seely at Landley Mill indignantly denied the "vile slander" that the Cabinet had planned to provoke an outbreak in Ulster. If Ulstermen interfered with the police they had to expect exactly the same treatment as any other lawbreaking body of men in the United Kingdom.

PARTY PRESS CRITICISM.

The Liberal papers describe the statement issued by the Ulster Council as a ludicrous effort to pervert the truth which will fail to impress the country.

The conservative Press says it is a grave indictment of the Government which calls for strict judicial investigation

The papers express the hope that meetings will be organised throughout the country to protest against the threatened outrage on civil liberties.

MURMURS OF MORE TROUBLE.

"The Nation" says that the trouble in connection with the Army resignations is not yet over and that there are murmurs of an Irish storm at Aldershot which will deepen if active operations against Ulster are found necessary.

DEATH OF A MUTINY VETERAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.

The death is announced of Sir George Barker, an Indian Mutiny veteran.

SPECULATIONS ON BUDGET.

RATES ON FOODSTUFF

WHAT WILL THE CHANCELLOR DO?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

There is much speculation as to the forthcoming Budget. There are rumours in Mincing Lane of "free breakfast table."

A twenty per cent. insurance was effected yesterday with difficulty, covering the risk of the abolition and reduction of the Sugar duty. Twenty-five per cent. is now quoted. The rate for abolition only is 15 per cent.

Rates are also quoted for tea, coffee and cocoa but the sugar insurances far exceeded those on other commodities.

The impression prevails that Mr. Lloyd George might regard the reduction or abolition of certain food-taxes as politic in view of the probability of an election in the near future.

REVOLVER FIRED AT NEW YORK'S MAYOR.

DRUNKEN OLD MAN'S CRIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, April 18.

An old man, believed to be a crank, yesterday fired a revolver at Mr. Mitchel, the Mayor.

He missed Mr. Mitchel but hit the Corporation lawyer in the jaw. He was arrested.

LATER.

The assailant of the Mayor is an unemployed blacksmith, seventy years old, named Mahoney. He is said to have been inflamed with whisky and was attending an anarchist meeting when he saw the Mayor leave the City Hall.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO LORD DENMAN.

AUSTRALIA AND NAVAL DEFENCE OF EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, April 18.

The citizens entertained Lord Denman to a farewell banquet. He had an enthusiastic reception, and said Australia had now taken the foremost place in naval and military matters amongst the Dominions.

"You have made a splendid beginning, and it would be a sad thing if your efforts were relaxed," he said. He hoped on his return, to have an interview with Mr. Churchill and acquaint him with the Australian view. A few minutes of conversation were better than reams of official dispatches.

WILD FIGHT BETWEEN GERMAN SOLDIERS.

INNOCENT CIVILIANS MALTREATED IN A TAVERN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BERLIN, April 18.

A wild fight between men from the Thirty-eighth Infantry Regiment in a tavern at Glatz resulted in three of them being gravely injured.

A number of innocent civilians were maltreated by the soldiers, who smashed windows, bottles, glasses and furniture.

CALCUTTA BISHOPS' COLLEGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

The monthly report of the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel heartily approves the proposal of the Indian Episcopate that the management of Bishops' College, Calcutta, shall be placed in the hands of the Bishops collectively.

NEW STATUS OF ZANZIBAR.

SIR H. BELFIELD APPOINTED HIGH COMMISSIONER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.

Sir Henry Belfield, Governor of the East African Protectorate, has been gazetted High Commissioner for Zanzibar, in addition to his present post.

Mr. Pearce, the Deputy Governor of Nyasaland, has been appointed Resident in Zanzibar. The new regulations regarding the status of Zanzibar have also been gazetted.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

DETAILED EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

A COMPLETE HARMONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENA, April 18.

An official statement with regard to the Abbazia conference says that the meeting afforded Count Berchtold and the Marquis di San Giuliano the desired opportunity for a detailed exchange of views especially with regard to the Austro-Italian relations and again demonstrated a complete harmony of views which contributed to the peaceful solution of the Balkan problems. Both are determined to adhere to the present line in agreement with Germany.

THE ABBAZIA CONFERENCE.

MESSAGE TO THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

ABBAZIA, April 19.

Prior to the departure of the Marquis di San Giuliano, he and Count Berchtold telegraphed to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, saying that the conference had shown a complete harmony of views of the Triple Alliance in all the questions.

REPLY OF POWERS TO GREEK NOTE.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE ACCEPT SUGGESTIONS OF TRIPLE ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, April 18.

It is announced that the reply of the Triple Alliance to the note from the Powers forming the Triple Entente will shortly be presented.

It entirely agrees with the wishes of the Entente, but suggests verbal alterations.

LONDON, April 19.

The Triple Alliance has accepted the suggestions of the Triple Entente with regard to the reply of the Powers to the Greek note but has suggested minor amendments, which are not expected to raise difficulties

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LOAN.

FIRST ISSUE BY DUAL MONARACHY.

LONDON, April 18.

With reference to the Austro-Hungarian 400,000,000 kronen loan, it is stated that 96 is the price at which the syndicate is taking up the loan. The Issue price will be 99¼. This is the first occasion for many years that the Dual Monarchy has issued a 5 per cent. loan.

INCREASE IN ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

VIENNA, April 18.

The "Die Zeit" announces that the Austro-Hungarian army estimates for 1914-1915 show an increase of 150,000,000 kronen and the navy estimates an increase of 1,000,000 kronen.

HINDU IMMIGRANTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GOVERNMENT INTERROGATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, April 17.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Stevens the member for Vancouver, interrogated the Government on the subject of the press despatch stating that 400 Hindus had left Shanghai for Vancouver.

Mr. Roche, the Minister of the Interior, replied that instructions had been sent to the Immigration officers to prevent the landing of the Hindus.

PRINCE OF WALES ON A WEEK'S CRUISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

The Prince of Wales will go for a week's cruise on board the battleship Collingwood.

VICEROY OF ALSACE-LORRAINE RESIGNS.

SUCCESSOR APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CORFU, April 19.

The German Emperor has accepted the resignation of General Count von Wedel the Viceroy of Alsace-Lorraine, who receives the title of Prince. Dr. Von Dallwitz, the Prussian Minister of Interior, will succeed him

TERRIBLE NEW YORK FIRE.

STAIRCASES FORMED A DEATH-TRAP.

HEROIC RESCUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, April 17.

Fourteen people were killed and many injured in a tenement house fire here today.

LATER.

The fire at the tenement house started in the basement. Half of the building was a theatrical boarding-house. The staircases became ignited and formed a death-trap. There were no fire-escapes.

The firemen effected heroic rescues, reaching the burning building across ladders from a neighbouring tenement-house.

LINER ASHORE AT URUGUAY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTEVIDEO, April 18.

The liner Highland Piper with a hundred passengers aboard is ashore off Banco Ingles.

MONTE VIDEO, April 18.

The liner Highland Piper is in a dangerous position. A storm prevents the disembarkation of passengers. H. M. S. Glassgow is standing by.

MONTE VIDEO, April 19.

The passengers of the Highland Piper have been landed.

PANAMA TOLLS.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL OPPOSES REPEAL OF EXEMPTIONS CLAUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 19.

Giving evidence before the Senate Committee on the inter-oceanic canals, Mr. Bonaparte, the ex-Attorney-General, opposed the repeal of the Panama exemptions clause.

IN EVENT OF WAR.

He said: "If we have war with Japan our garrison will be idle spectators of the peaceful passage of the Japanese fleet through the canal to blockade New Orleans and New York. If we have war with Germany, our troops will quietly look on while the German warships traverse the canal to capture San Francisco."

"WHITE WOLF" BANDITS.

TROOPS INFLICT A CRUSHING DEFEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, April 17.

It is officially stated that the bandits captured and looted Sanyuanhsien on April 4th; but the troops inflicted a crushing defeat on them on the 15th, their casualties being two thousand.

ARGENTINE CEREALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUENOS AIRES, April 18.

According to official statistics the last harvest of wheat produced 3,100,000 tons; of linseed, 995,000 tons; and of oats 740,000 tons. The present maize crop is estimated at 8,300,000 tons.

AN EPIDEMIC OF FIRES.

THIRTEEN MORE OUTBREAKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.

Besides the outbreak at Yarmouth yesterday, there were thirteen fires in London and elsewhere. They included the destruction of the Music-hall at Kingston and a picture-palace at Penzance, and serious damage to linoleum works at Staines and the Columbia Market in East London.

SEVEN FIRES IN A DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

Seven fires occurred to-day—at a distillery, tinworks and timberyard in the provinces and the municipal, recreation tearooms in Belfast; the other three were in London.

CARPENTIER TO BOX IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 18.

Carpentier has provisionally agreed to box "Gunboat" Smith in London at the end of June for £4,000.

KING OF SWEDEN CONVALESCENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, April 18.

The King rose from his bed to-day for the first time since his recent operation and sat up for a short while.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS.

THE NEW CHINESE DANCE.

WOMEN AS SOLICITORS.

A JUDICIAL SCANDAL.

A spirit of gloom, says our London correspondent, being over the social life of the City in Mail week, owing to the heavy political clouds, an Artist's Ball on All-Fools Day was an event of interest. The preparations for the King's visit to Paris, the late Sir Hubert von Herkomer, the Starchfield trial, and the proposed admission of women as solicitors are other matters discussed in the letter.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 3.

April has begun well in London, sunshine having set in after two or three weeks of alternate cold and rain. The only clouds that trouble us just now are political clouds and there is no question that the tragically unsatisfactory state of affairs is poisoning every department of life. A spirit of gloom hangs over the town; from the Court to the cottage people are awaiting events. There is little doing socially, the only notable event in the Royal family having been the twenty-first birthday of Princess Maud of Fife. She is the second of the late King Edward's grand children to come of age. Her elder sister, Princess Arthur of Connaught and Duchess of Fife in her own right, having been the first, while the next will be the Prince of Wales, and that event is not due till the middle of next year.

If Their Majesties' lives have not been distinguished by much public activity during the last few days, there are important preparations for their engagements in the near future. In Paris it is determined that no effort will be lost to make the coming visit a great success. Shopkeepers and residents in the Avenue de l'Opera, the Rue de la Paix and the Rue Castiglione have formed a committee to come to arrangements with the Municipal Architects to arrange a scheme of decoration and illumination on the occasion of Their Majesties' visit. The Royal visitors will be present at the race meeting at Auteuil and an appropriate programme has been arranged, which will include a Windsor Castle hurdle race, a Buckingham Palace handicap steeplechase, a York Cottage hurdle race, a Balmoral Castle steeplechase, a Sandringham hurdle race and a St. George Military steeplechase. The Windsor Castle race carries with it a £1,000 prize.

April 1st, otherwise "All Fools' Day" was celebrated by one of those artists' revels that are becoming such a feature of London life. It took place at Covent Garden and was officially described as the St. John's Wood Artists' Dance. From that Bohemian suburb there came a band of about one hundred revellers,—brothers of the brush,—who arrived in a body dressed in quaint costumes, white in front and black at the back. As they walked away turning their backs the lights were so arranged that they gave the impression of an army of skeletons. There is always a surprise of some kind at these gatherings and on this occasion the novelty was the new Chinese dance called the Ta Tao, which was chiefly remarkable for the want of finish with which it was performed by those undertook its introduction; perhaps I should make an exception of Miss Ruby Miller who really had taken the trouble to master the steps. Two other notable Thespian beauties attracted attention; Miss Gladys Cooper and Miss Marie Lohr.

WOMEN AS SOLICITORS.

There is to be a Bill introduced into Parliament by which women would be able to follow the profession of solicitors; a Bill that is causing immense interest. Of course it will not pass, while it is equally certain that the time must eventually arrive when the fair sex will practise law as well as medicine. Already opinions have been expressed which ensure the support of the Cecil family, those unswerving champions of women's ambitions to public life. The secret of the strong views of the late Lord Salisbury's children on this subject is the extraordinary abilities that their own mother possessed. The late Lady Salisbury was every whit as clever as her remarkable husband and in the domestic circle was the dominant figure. She was the personification of charitableness, as were also her two sisters, the Misses Alderson.

Miss Lind-af-Hageby, whose famous duel with Mr. Duke K. C. over a vivisection case in the High Court, will be remembered, has also been giving her views. Needless to say this lady is a strong advocate of woman lawyers and somewhat naively points to their partisanship as evidence of their gift of advocacy. To anyone who looks below the surface this is a doubtful recommendation. Miss Lind-af-Hageby may be right — may be wrong, but it is quite certain that her

(Continued on page 10.)

LONDON LETTER.

(*Continued from page 9.*)

own case, despite her thirty-six hours' speech, was not well conducted. She explains her extraordinarily long speech as not only intended to refute the plea of justification but to obtain as good an advertisement as possible for the cause which she represented. But whether women bewigged and begowned will be allowed to use the courts as advertising centres, seems open to doubt. Finally Miss Lind-af-Hageby assures us that it will be woman's intellectual ability rather than her personal charm that will win the cases.

SIR HUBERT VON HERKOMER.

Universal eulogy has characterised the obituary notices on that versatile genius and excellent man Sir Hubert von Herkomer. But it is a question whether many of the writers fully appreciate the position that this great artist may assume in days to come. It is, of course, largely a matter of opinion what position Sir Hubert will occupy in years to come; but one thing is certain; while he himself was modest enough to pose as a mere pupil of great portrait painters and most people took him at his own valuation, his portraits in the future will assert their individuality. This was markedly impressed on me some years ago when looking through the family portraits of an old gentleman in the country. "Why this is Horkonomer, but not quite strong enough" I ventured, on examining the head of a young man. "No," said my host, "it is by a pupil of Herkomer." This impressed me strongly with the individuality of the Master who did so much good work with his school at Bushey.

Herkomer was a comparatively young man, having been in his sixty-sixth year. On first introduction he impressed those who met him by his strenuous sincerity and it was easy to realise that thoroughness characterised all he did. And he did much; he was a musician, a composer, a playwright, an actor and an author. He was an excellent talker on most subjects while a marked charm was his entire freedom from cant or snobbery of any kind. He was not only proud of his peasant parentage, but always declared that he was at heart a peasant till the day of his death. Born in Germany, England may well claim him as her own artistic son, for from the earliest days of childhood he learned his lesson in this country. Sir Hubert was married three times and it is interesting to note that his third wife, who survives him, is the younger sister of his second wife. Another interesting case of the marriage of a deceased wife's sister in Art circles is that of the Beerbohm family. The mother of Mr. Max Berrbohm and the younger part of the family still survives. Her sister was mother to Sir Herbert Tree, who is Max's half brother.

THE STARCHFIELD TRIAL.

No doubt your news columns have duly repeated the trial of Starchfield, the news vendor and Carnegie hero, who was accused of murdering his little boy on the North London Railway. It will be remembered that on the advice of the judge the counsel for the Crown dropped the prosecution. There is little doubt that the appeaarnce of Starchfield in the dock is little less than a scandal; the opinion being held among the majority of lawyers that there ought never to have been a prosecution. A theory was started by some ingenious person that the boy's father may have committted the murder, and the unfortunate man was dragged into court, after having been denied all those safeguards that are supposed to be the glory of our criminal procedure. Motive, the very fundamental element of a crime, was absent; and the witnesses were obviously unreliable purveyors of flimsy illusions. On the other hand it must be remembered that the poor people follow these tragedies with an excitement and sympathy scarcely understood by most of us and their imaginations are most vivid. There has been a long series of undetected murders, a fact that has roused a nervous excitement among the people almost comparable to that created by the celebrated Jack the Ripper murders twenty-three years ago. Such undetected tragedies as the murder of the Peasanhall servant girl, of Miss Money, whose body was found in the Mersham Tunnel, of Mr. A. Walkley, whe was discovered dead in his studio at Westbourne Grove, and of Mrs. Luard, who was found shot on the balcony of a house at Sevenoaks, are all living memories to the class from whom the witnesses in the present case were drawn.

THE WEIGHT OF THE WORLD.

It may come as a surprise to your readers to hear that the world weighs twelve and a half septillion pounds; it is quite certain that their brains are no more capable of conceiving such mighty figures than is mine or that of the celebrity who weighed the planet on which we dwell. The last named, Professor John Henry Poynting M.A., D. Sc., has just died at his home at Edgbaston. He was the son of a Unitarian Minister, and became third Wrangler at Cambridge. In 1890 he published a famous essay on the mean density of the earth, in which he announced the colossal figures I have already mentioned. This work won by narrow margin for its author the famous Adams Prize in the University of Cambridge. At the time of his death Professor Poynting was Professor of Physics at Birmingham University.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

In a few days the White City will be a thing of the past. The Great Anglo-American Exhibition which is to occupy the famous site at Shepherd's Bush is to be a place of many colours and the transformation will be taken in hand by an army of workmen in the course of the week. In the meanwhile I hear interesting accounts of what is being done, especially in the way of horticulture. No less than seventy-five thousand rose trees are being imported, these including varieties of every kind and colour. Last week I referred to the wonderful collection of pictures that are being got on loan. I hear of more treasures of this kind arriving, whilst all sorts of objects of historical interest, and prized famliy heirlooms are generously promised. The estimated insurance of these loans amounts to over six millions.

Among recent publications is a life made up of the correspondence of the great Marquis of Wellesley whose chief work was in India as Governor-General in the days of the old John Company. It is in two volumes and is published at thirty shillings by Herbert Jenkins. There is so much that is of interest to India in this book that I regret limitations of space prevent my dealing at length with some of the interesting questions of the day that are discussed. The letters include communications from such diverse character as the Duke of Wellington and Canning, Croker and Wilberforce. Vanity and petulence, characteristics that were rather accentuated by his successful career in India, were the weak spot in the moral armour of Lord Wellesley and no doubt accounted for the comparative neglect with which he was treated in later years.

EXCITING ENCOUNTER WITH A DACOIT.

CAPTURED BY FEROZEPUR POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 17.

An exciting encounter recently took place between the Ferozepore police and a notorious dacoit named Rursingh who, on arrival at his native village, Wandar, Ferozpore district, began firing his gun at his various enemies from the roof of the dharmsala, wounding two persons.

A sub-Inspector with two constables and another Sub-Inspector from Faridkot went to arrest him but, as his relations sympathised with the desperado, the police sent for further help. The circle inspector with four constables and the Rurpral notables then came up. Rursinhg kept up a fusillade all along but at last gave himself up.

A cartridge belt containing 98 loaded cartridges was found in his room. It was further discovered that a shot gun with which he was armed had been stolen in last August by a member of the same gang who had since been murdered by Rursingh.

Rursingh received a severe wound in his leg in the encounter while a policeman named Gooda Singh had his arm fractured.

SIX YEARS FOR SPY.

DEPORTATION TO FOLLOW PENAL SERVITUDE.

The naval secrets case came before Mr. Justice Atkin at the Old Bailey on April 3. The trial was speedily over, and resulted as follows:—

Frederick Adolphus Gould, aged fifty-five, commission agent, sentenced to six years' penal servitude, to be followed by deportation.

Maud Gould, aged fifty, his wife, discharged, the indictment against her being withdrawn.

The husband appeared on two indictments—for obtaining certain plans and documents calculated and intended to be useful to a foreign State, and for inciting his wife to commit the offence. He pleaded guilty on the first count, but not guilty on the second.

Counsel engaged for the Crown were the Attorney-General, Mr. Bodkin, Mr. Percival Clarke, and Mr. Branson. For the defence were Mr. Huntley Jenkins and Mr E. J. Purchase. This was the first appearance of Sir John Simon at the Central Criminal Court in his capacity of Chief Law Officer of the Crown.

Opening the case, the Attorney-General said that in the circumstances, as the male prisoner had pleaded guilty to the principal indictment, he did not propose to offer any evidence against the woman. Her part in the matter was entirely subsidiary. She only came into the story at one point, though it was a very important point.

The defence was that she was innocently acting as agent to the man, and did not realise what was in the enterprise in which she was engaged.

His lordship said he saw no reason why he should not approve the course suggested.

The jury then formally returned a verdict of not guilty against the woman, who was discharged.

The Attorney-General proceeded to deal with the case against the male prisoner. Gould, he said, was a German by birth, whose real name was Schroder. From 1908 to 1913 he was licensee of a public-house in the High-street, Rochester, close to Chatham.

The house was much frequented by naval and military people, and it had been observed by the police that during Gould's tenancy of the house he had kept up that kind of connection. The accused had several times crossed the Channel.

Subsequently Gould moved from Rochester to Southfields, near Wimbledon, and left behind some documents which came into the hands of the succeeding publican.

These documents included a portfolio of a great variety of charts and maps. Counsel said he did not suppose the maps were rare or confidential, but it was curious he should have collected them.

On February 9 Gould received a telegram at Southfields from Brussels—"Definite offer for altogether 30. Wire reply.—Schmidt"—apparently, said counsel, an offer of £30 for some material Gould had to sell.

On February 29 the woman was observed getting into the Ostend boat train at Charing Cross. The police found in her rug three separate envelopes containing charts, a confidential gunnery-book, a plan of an armoured cruiser, and an Admiralty chart of some place abroad.

A search of the prisoner's house afterwards disclosed a remarkable document, which Sir John did not think it in the public interest to read in detail. It contained, he said, a series of questions upon which Gould was invited to pursue inquiries. They were drawn up, said counsel, with a skilful hand.

Passing sentence on Gould, the judge said he had been convicted of a very serious offence. He was a foreigner who had come to this country at an early age, and had enjoyed its hospitality, and it behoved him that he should not betray the interests of the country whose hospitality he had so enjoyed.

It was apparent, however, that for a number of years he had endeavoured to seduce from their allegiance officers of the State.

RECONSTITUTION OF LORDS.

GOVERNMENT SCHEME THIS SESSION.

LORD CREWE'S STATEMENT.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

In the House of Lords on April 2, the Marquis of Lansdowne asked His Majesty's Government when the "proposal for reconstituting the Second Chamber" would, in accordance with the intimation made in the King's Speech, be laid before Parliament; whether the measure had yet been drafted, and whether it would be introduced in the House of Lords or in the House of Commons, says the "Manchester Guardian." He made no apology, he said, for asking these questions, and he hoped the noble marquis opposite would not regard them as indiscreet or unreasonable. For a long time past, even before the introduction of the Parliament Bil, it was admitted by Ministers that this question of the powers of their lordships' House was closely connected with the question of its constitution. He need not remind their lordships of the terms of the preamble to the Parliament Act and the solemn recital of the intention of the Government to substitute for the existing House a Second Chamber constituted on a popular basis. The Government, it was stated, intended to undertake that task during the lifetime of the present Parliament, and they all recollected the reference to the "debt of honour" and Lord Loreburn's reference to the twin bills. (Opposition cheers.) The opposition had pressed in and out of season for the production of the Government proposals, and had pointed to the unreasonableness of pressing upon Parliament measures dealing with great constitutional questions at a time when by the admission of the Government the constitution was in suspense. Their inquires, however, had been put by from time to time without really any apology for what had already seemed to him to be a grievous breach of faith. At last they found in the gracious Speech from the Throne an announcement that the bill would be produced. It might be that Ministers realised that the lifetime of the present Parliament was drawing, to a close, and that they could not in common decency postpone any further the fulfilment of their own engagement. He was therefore prompted to ask these questions. As the House of Commons was fully occupied and their Lordships' House had considerably more leisure and had paid great attention to the subject, he would suggest that the bill might be introduced in their Lordships' House. (Opposition cheers.) The noble Marquis would not have forgotten the labours of Lord Rosebery's Committee in 1908 and the famous resolutions which resulted from it, and he might also recollect that some of their Lordships had the courage to produce a bill dealing with the reconstruction of the Second Chamber. That showed that their Lordships were ready to address themselves seriously and with an open mind to this great problem.

PROCEDURE FORESHADOWED.

The Marquis of Crewe (Lord Privy Seal) said he had no complaint to make of the questions, and he would do his best to answer them, although the answers could not be in all cases complete. The first question was when the proposals would be laid before Parliament. The noble marquis would not be surprised, particularly in existing circumstances, if he could not give any precise date, but he could assure him that the dealing with this subject would not be unduly postponed, and the noble Marquis could take it that the proposals would come before them during the present session of Parliament. As to whether the measure had been drafted, the noble Marquis would not expect him to indicate to the House the precise degree of preparation which the measure had reached, but he could assure him that the subject had been under the close and careful consideration of the Government during the last two years, and therefore its preparation might be taken to be tolerably well advanced. With regard to the question whether the proposals would be introduced in their Lordships' House, the noble Marquis would not take him as giving any engagement on the subject when he said it was probable, as it appeared to him that it would not be introduced in either House of Parliament as a measure. It was exceedingly likely that the Government would proceed in the first instance by resolution—a method for which there were a number of precedents, some of old and some of quite recent date. One advantage at any rate which attached to that method of procedure was that it enabled discussion on the subject to be carried on *pari passu* in both Houses, whereas if they proceeded by bill there might be an interval of considerable length before one House could consider the conclusion arrived at by the other. He hoped, however, that that would not be regarded as a definite engagement on his part. He was merely endavouring to give such a reply as he could to indicate what might be the method of procedure.

The Marquis of Salisbury said that no one could accuse the noble Marquis of being overrash in the statement he had just made. They understood that it was all very hypothetical, but he understood the noble Marquis had given an assurance that they would see the proposal this session. Considering the circumstances of Parliament at present that seemed rather an incautious remark, but the noble Marquis apparently relied on the continuance of the Government in office. It would have been better, he thought, if, when the other House was discussing the fundamental question of destroying the Constitution, their lordships could have been engaged at the same time in trying to mend it.

MILITARY DIVORCE SUIT.

A FORGIVING HUSBAND.

A "QUITE PROPER" ARRANGEMENT.

Arthur James Patrick Annesley, a retired captain in the Army, petitioned this week for the dissolution of his marriage with Florence Lillie Jane Annesley by reason of her adultery with the co-respondent, Captain John Francis Fenwick Tate, against whom there was a claim for damages. Both the respondent and co-respondent had entered an appearance, but neither field an answer, and, subject to the jury's verdict and his Lordship's sanction, the damages had been agreed at £200.

The parties were married in 1898, at the Register office, Newton Abbot, and afterwards went through a religious ceremony of marriage at the parish church of St. George, Kidderminster, in 1899, and there was no issue of the marriage.

Mr. Barnard, K.C., and Baron Profumo appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Willock for the respondent and co-respondent.

Mr. Barnard, having dealt with the question of damages, said that the question of adultery was one for his Lordship. The facts of the case were that the parties, while at Malta in 1900, met the co-respondent, who was quartered there. In 1902 the petitioner retired from the Army, and until 1909 he lived happily with his wife. In April of that year while living in London they again met the co-respondent, and a great friendship sprang up between all three. The co-respondent visited at the petitioner's house and invited the petitioner and respondent to luncheon at his club. Sometimes, owing to business engagements, the petitioner was unable to go, but the respondent would go with his assent.

WHEN HOME ON LEAVE.

In 1909 the co-respondent was ordered to India, and the January, 1910, returned to England on six months' leave, and he visted and stayed at the petitioner's house. In February, 1910, however, the petitioner and brother-in-law spoke to the petitioner and he told his wife that her name was being coupled with the co-respondent's in a way to which he objected. The respondent replied that there was nothing whatever in those rumours, and the petitioner accepted that position. But on March 4th, the respondent told her husband that the co-respondent "had all her love." Whereupon the petitioner sent for his wife's brother and sister and left the house. Mr. Haynes, the petitioner's solicitor, saw the respondent, who assured him that there was "nothing wrong" between her and the co-respondent, and she gave an undertaking not to see or communicate directly or indirectly with the co-respondent. She repeated to her husband that "nothing wrong" had happened and he took her back. Shortly afterwards the co-respondent returned to India. and the petitioner and respondent lived together until April, 1913. On April 11th the respondent asked her husband to allow her to see the co-respondent again. He objectetd strongly, but eventually assented, provided that she met and left him in a public place.

Between April 18th and 21st the petitioner was at Guildf rd for the week-end, and on his return home his wife told him that she had seen the co-respondent every day in his absence. The petitioner was willing to forgive his wife, but on April 23rd, she told him that she was "fonder than ever" of the co-respondent, and that she had no affection for him (her husband). He telegraphed for her brother and sister, and told his wife that if she would write a letter at his dictation to the co-respondent and would promise to give him up he would take her back; otherwise he would leave the house at once. She refused, and he left the house that night. He saw her once more, on June 7th, when he told her that she had been seen in the co-respondent's company, and that people were talking about her. She again confessed that she loved the co-respondent.

LETTERS FROM THE RESPONDENT

Later the petitioner received the following letter, dated June 11th, from her:—

"Dear Pat,—I am afraid what I am going to say will hurt you, but I can't help it, I can't give Jack up, I love him. Try and forget me, and I hope some day you will forgive me all the unhappiness I have caused you."

Afterwards the following letter reached him:—

"Dear Pat,—I think it best to tell you at once that I stayed at the Russel Hotel yesterday, 25th of this month, as Jack's wife. You will see now that it is impossible for me ever to return to you.—Lil."

Inquiries were made, and it was ascertained that a "Captain and Mrs. Tate" had stayed at that hotel on June 25th, and that the following letter hod been written by the co-respondent to the manager of the hotel, engaging rooms.

"Captain Tate will be glad if a bedroom and a dressing-room can be reserved for him and Mrs. Tate for Wednesday night (June 25th). Stamped envelope enclosed for reply."

The co-respondent, continued Mr. Barnard, had promised to enter into a policy to secure an annuity of £100 to the respondent in the event of his death, and the petitioner had no doubt that he would carry out that promise.

Mr. Willock: He intends to do so.

That was the reason the damages were agreed at £200; the petitioner did not desire the damages for himself.

The petitioner, in his evidence, said that the first marriage was a secret one, and other evidence was given.

The Learned President directed the jury on the question of damages, and characterised the arrangement as to an annuity as "quite proper." The jury assessed the damages at £200, and the learned President pronounced a dcree nisi with the costs against the co-respondent. Damages to be paid into Court within 14 days.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

EARL CURZON'S OPPOSITION.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston, the Earl of Cromer, and Sir Edward Clarke, K. C., spoke at a drawing-room meeting during the mail week at Lady Haversham's residence in Grosvenor-square in opposition to women suffrage, says the "Morning Post."

The Earl of Cromer, referring to militancy, said he could never see why a woman who was imprisoned and who refused to take any food should not be allowed to commit suicide if she wanted to do so. He was told that it would be illegal—(laughter)—and that the governor of the gaol was responsible for her life. If that was the law, all he could says was that, in the words of the immortal "Mr. Bumble," and with all respect to Sir Edward Clarke, "the law is a hass." The wretched sex war was doing a great deal of harm. It was making men less courteous to women, and women more aggressive to men.

Sir Edward Clarke observed that Mrs. Pankhurst and her family had during the last twelve or eighteen months made better speeches against the suffrage movement than he could possibly have done.

Earl Curzon said the question of female suffrage in this country was not merely of domestic interest, but of supreme Imperial importance. They would by granting the suffrage, be giving woman a voice in the administration and control of the greatest country the world had ever known. That was far different from utilising her activities and abilities for all services connected with local government, in which women served so well. Any post for which woman's intelligence—and her intelligence was high—fitted her should be open to her. Let her be given every scope for her charitable, her educational, her philanthropic, her artistic, and her intellectual activities. But that was a very different thing from letting her lay her hand on the sceptre of political power. "As to giving women scope for their activities, I am a Liberal, almost a Radical," he declared, "but when it comes to the question of giving her the political vote, I am the most antiquated of Tories."

Mrs. A. J. George (Massachusetts) denied the published statements that woman suffrage had been carried in Massachusetts. All that had happened, she said, was that the Legislature had decided by the necessary majority to submit to another Legislature the question of consulting the entire electorate on the subject of a constitutional amendment. She was confident that when the electors were consulted they would decide against votes for women.

GIRL SINGER IN WORKHOUSE

"Three members of the West Ham Board of Guardians will shortly wait on Mr. Herbert Samuel, President of the Local Government Board, to decide the future of Edith Clerk, a girl aged 14, the owner of a wonderful contralto voice, who is now under the care of the Board," says the "Daily Citizen." "As an inmate of the workhouse the girl used to go about her duties singing, and her voice was so charming that visitors to the institution heard her with amazement and the ordinary inmates were spellbound. It was evident that the girl was gifted with a contralto voice of phenomenal range and richness. The West Ham Guardians intend to do all in their power to develop the girl's marvellous voice, irrespective of anything that the Local Government Board may undertake."

A GREAT CHESS PLAYER.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent states that the announcement is made by the "Russkoe Slovo that Dr. Lasker, who is a Jew, has only received permission to stay in Russia so long as he is giving chess exhibitions. When Dr. Lasker arrived in Moscow the gendarme in charge at the railway station refused to let him be photographed, "an unnecessary exacerbation of Russo-German relations," according to the chess champion.

Dr. Lasker last week played 14 simultaneous games against the best amateurs of Moscow. He won 12 of them, only losing to Prince Urosoff. There was one drawn game. Next night he played 36 opponents simultaneously, winning 22 games and losing four, the remaining 10 being drawn. Play lasted seven and a half hours until 4 o'clock in the morning.

A unique accident happened here the other day, when two young officers were cycling one night from the Club to Trimulgherry. One of them was riding a motor bicycle and towing his friend, who was on an ordinary bicycle. Suddenly a large hyena rushed across the road in front of them; the motor bicycle just missed it, but the other one caught it fairly. The hyena fled bowling horribly but the rider was thrown right over his handle bars and got an extremely nasty spill, in consequence of which he was in hospital for some days. Quite a number of these animals have been seen lately at night in Cantonments; they are probably driven in by the want of water in the District.

After the stress and worry of a busy day of the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

STATUS OF THE PUNJAB.

DEMANDS FOR HIGH COURT AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

THE CEMENT CONTRACT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 18.

The Punjab Legislative Council met today to consider and discuss the Financial Statement. The business before the Council began after Mr. Kettlewell and Sir P. C. Chatterjee had taken their oath of allegiance.

After the interpellations in one of which the Government said that no further scheme of re-organisation of the provincial judicial service was in contemplation pending the report of the Royal Commission on Public Services, the members proceeded to discuss the Budget.

Mr. Mian Mahomed Shafi congratulated His Honour on the auspicious commencement of his rule and suggested that the enormous amount of unspent balances should be invested in some profitable security and the interest spent on sanitation and primary education on a voluntary basis, two great needs not only of the province but of the country. He closed with a spirited appeal for the raising of the status of the Chief Court to a High Court and the creation of an Executive Council.

Mr. Mahomed Amir pleaded for some legislation curtailing the rate of usurious interest on the lines of the Hindu rule of Dandupath and said that without such a law, the evil of agricultural indebtedness would only be scotched but not killed.

Sir P. C. Chatterjee in the course of his observations dwelt on the supreme importance of libraries in the scientific scheme of education and suggested that the Lahore public library to enlarged and improved; that libraries on a moderate scale be established at the principal centres in the Province and that a nucleus of serviceable libraries should be started in High Schools so that teachers may have a ready access to the standard works of literature and science. He then made a strong plea for the raising of the Chief Court to a High Court.

Other members who followed, associated themselves with the appeal for a High Court.

Referring to the High Court question the Lieut.-Governor said that the knew the general feeling, but was not in a position to make any definite announcement. As regards an Executive Council, he must speak with reserve as it was, perhaps, a question of impairing his capacity and involving him personally. He, however, believed with the poet that as regards the form of administration "He could not be wrong whose life was right."

His Honour then expressed satisfaction that the Council constitution enabled the Government to ascertain the views of all classes except extremists and anarchists. Without referring to the judicial proceedings now going on His Honour might say that this class had for some time been striving to gain a footing in the Province by means of the dissemination of seditious leaflets and by veiled appeals to patriotism and religion to youths lacking in balance of mind and common sense. The germ of sedition had not a favourable atmosphere in the Province but this class wanted to create an unnatural and artificial atmosphere by these means and through an ill-informed vernacular press. His Honour appealed to all to set their faces strongly against this malign influence and to play a man's part in combating it.

THE CEMENT CONTRACT.

The Hon. Mr. Currie then moved his resolution about the modification of the contract order with the Kashmir Iron Mines and Power Syndicate. He feared that the Government had unwillingly made a mistake in giving an open contract for ten years. He had sympathy with all schemes for the reduction of cost of materials but feared the syndicate might imitate the methods of a American trust and would mother the unportected and unsubsidized manufacturers of cement unless the terms were modified.

Mr. Shafi supported the resolution saying that he was against the monopolies generally while Mr. Ramsarandas said that when the Government was helping industry it was not for them to criticise.

The Finance Secretary then made a long speech stating that the agreement was finally signed in February and was open to no modification. He explained the obligations laid on the syndicate reading clause 6 and other clauses from the terms and said that Government wanted to construct a dam across the Jumna to the extreme east which would require one hundred and fifty thousand tons of cement. The freight from Daudot would cost Rs. 8 per ton and this would automatically restrict the sphere of operation. He quoted the Hon. Mr. Clark, Commerce Member, that in case of national industry, Government is not opposed to the granting of special concessions and said that there was the provision of the transfer of right from the syndicate. In any case the Government would ensure that the syndicate did not become the tool of any combine and he repudiated the suggestion that Government engineers would approve of any inferor quality of cement. The Hon. Mr. Currie then withdrew his resolution.

A very interesting building has just been completed by the Military Works Services at Quetta, the King Edward VII Memorial Serai. The design of the serai was to a certain extent adopted from a smaller serai at Peshawar, but the Quetta building, being much bigger, is a very fine and handsome erection. It is a two-storied quadrangular building of the Saracenic type of architecture, and will be utilised for the accommodation of Sardars and Chiefs staying in Quetta to attend jirgahs and other meetings of tribal headmen, etc.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

"LIBERTY" LEAFLETS AND LOKENATH PRESS.

RINTING EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The hearing of the Rajabazar Bomb Case was resumed to-day before Mr. Panton at Hastings House.

Mr. Norton further cross-examined by Mr. Bagram said that apparently the pink paper was used after the white paper to alter the space between the headline "Liberty" and the second line. The object of the compositor was probably to reduce the space, the pink paper being smaller than the white. That was his only suggestion. The pink paper was wiped large enough to take an impression, covering the same space as the white paper. In reducing the space it was not necessary to change the types.

Can you explain why the compositor then reset the line?

I cannot give any reason.

Does not the fact, that you found more than one set of dirty type, suggest that the pamphlets were printed elsewhere?

No. It does not suggest to me. The defect of "W" in "awake" grows fainter in the white leaflet. My opinion is that the defect in the pink paper appears which was printed after the white paper. There is one white paper containing the trace of the defect.

Does it not suggest that the white paper was printed after the pink where the defect appears to be more frequent?

My opinion is that the defect commenced with the printing of the white paper which became dirtier and dirtier when the pink papers were printed. I have examined none of the types in the lower case excepting the g's so far as the mixing up of the types were concerned. The whole lot of the foreign g's were distributed in the wrong case.

What did Mr. Denham tell you when he handed over the leaflets to you?

Mr. Denham told me that the accused who printed them at the Lokenath Press was arrested and the leaflets were found on his person at the time of arrest. The accused was arrested on Saturday and I went to the Press on Monday.

Did he tell you why he handed over to you two leaflets?

No.

Did he tell you there was a difference between the two?

No.

I think Mr. Denham told you that the accused under arrest was a compositor in the Lokenath Press.

Yes.

What is the reason for your mentioning the fact that the distribution had taken place during the last three or four days?

I observed that casually and mentioned it.

Did it strike you then that the time would just fit in with Kalipodo's arrest.

No.

I put it to you that the reason for your mentioning that fact was because you knew that would more or less tally with Kalipodo's arrest.

No. Absolutely none.

Would it supply a reason for your statement that the type was distributed hurriedly?

No.

You did not make enquiries?

No.

I suppose you see a connection between Kalipodo's arrest and the hurried distribution.

No. I see none.

Why should the types then be distributed hurriedly?

Because the leaflets were seditious.

It had been standing set for two months.

Not that I know of.

You have given evidence in the Delhi conspiracy case with regard to some "Liberty" leaflets alleged to have been printed at Kapurthala.

No.

Re-examined by Mr. Pugh. witness said, Sub-Inspector Suresh Chunder Ghosh and not Binode Behary Banerji was present at the conference. Witness was still of opinion that he found the case was used in setting up the word "Liberty."

Mr. Pugh next asked witness to take the printer's ink impression of the "T" as Mr. Norton said that some margin would be left in smoke in the proof impression.

The impressions were taken and handed over to the Judge.

Mr. Bagram pointed out that the pin head on the top bar of the "T" was well-marked; it was not so in the smoke proof. Mr. Pugh then suggested through the witness that the cut might have been bitted up with ink.

Mr. Bagram said that a new theory as to the causation line was being started by Mr. Pugh. The reading out of the evidence by the witness was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

CALCUTTA, April 18.

The hearing of the Rajabazar Bomb Case was resumed to-day before Mr. Panton at Hastings House.

SEARCH OF THE PRESS.

Jitendra Kumar Dutta said that he resided at 30, Amherst Row. It was formerly known as 14, Nawabdi Ostogar's Lane. The Lokenath Press was situated at 26, Amherst Street. Witness was at the proprietor's house when at 7-30 p.m. some Sahibs and Police Officers intimated to Suren Babu, the proprietor, that his house and press would be searched. Witness accompanied the party to the Press. A Khata book and some documents were seized. Witness did not know what the documents were, but his signature was on them. The Press was then locked up and sealed. Suren Babu's house was also searched. Nothing was seized there that night, but the north-eastern room occupied by Khoka Babu was sealed. On the following day the manager of Suren Babu sent for him. He came and found policemen there. The Press was, not opened, but Khoka Babu's room was searched and the cases and the types examined. Some papers were removed from the room which was left open. On the third day Mr. Norton came and examined the types in the press room. After the examination was over Mr. Norton closed and sealed the room. When Mr. Norton was going away Mr. Denham called him to Khoka Babu's room. Mr. Norton took out some large types from a case and composed the word "Liberty." Witness was then shown the defects on a type "I" with the help of a magnifying glass. The attention of witness was drawn to the similarity of the scratches to the impression of "T" in the pamphlet. Most probably the white pamphlet was shown. The "T" shown to witness was like the one which he saw in Court. The police came again with witness. At the two previous searches two low class upcountry witnesses accompanied the police. On the last day Mr. Norton composed some matter and then showed to witness some types drawing his attention to the fact that some of them contained more ink than the others. Witness noticed that the types alleged to have been used in printing the "Liberty" lines contained more ink. Witness was also shown some wrong fount "GS" and a broken "J" The door was then locked and a seal put up on the door. On the 19th as also on the other days the proprietor did not witness the search. The manager was present on that day. The press room was not opened on the 7th. Mr. Norton packed the types Witness identified the search list and the cases of types. Witness did not notice a pleader by the name of Sib Chunder Ghosh on the 7th. Suren Babu was not present on that day. There were two other Bhadralogs present there, but witness did not know their names.

EXAMINING OF TYPES.

Cross-examined by Mr. S. K. Sen, witness said that a defective "J" was shown to him in connection with a pamphlet the contents of which he did not go through. It was a "J" like the one occurring in the pink leaflet. He did not state in the Lower Court anything in connection with the defect in the "T" and the "J", the setting up of "Liberty" and other facts connected with the types. Khoka Babu's room was searched on the 6th and 7th. On the latter date, Mr. Denham and Mr. Lowman with other Police Officers, had entered Khoka Babu's room with the white and pink leaflets. All the types in the cases including the role containing the "Liberty" types were minutely examined. The Sahebs on that day brought out the big types and compared them with the printing of the "Liberty" in the white and the pink pamphlets. Witness did not see the Sahebs' remove any types on those two days. The defective "T" was not shown to witness until Mr. Norton came. Khoka Babu's room was left open for about 24 hours before the police came again on the 8th. No police guard was stationed at the door. The two upcountry men were brought as search witnesses on that date when Mr. Norton came. They were not brought on the first two days. Witness could not say if Mr. Petrie was there, but a strong fat Saheb whose name witness did not know, was there. There were other policemen.

The hearing was adjourned.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR AT KOLHAPUR.

ENTERTAINED AT FAREWELL DARBAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, April 18.

The Maharaja Holkar who with his junior Maharani arrived at Kolhapur on the 12th instant by a special and was given a hearty reception at the station, was entertained at a farewell Darbar yesterday at the New Palace.

The Maharaja Holkar was received by the Maharaja of Kolhapur and conducted to the throne. In a speech the Maharaja of Kolhapur thanked his royal guests for accepting his invitation, alluded to the intimate friendship between the late Shivaji Rao Holkar and his visit to Kolhapur, and complimented the Maharaja Holkar for continuing and strengthening old ties. The success of the agricultural show which had been held during their visit, was mainly due to the visitor who by his various qualities of head and heart had succeeded in winning golden opinions from all. The Maharaja had clearly shown his insight into the history of arts and the knowledge of agriculture by his questions when inspecting the various historic places and the show. The visit had given unbounded pleasure not only to the hosts but to all the subjects as well as was shown by the tremendous crowds at the station and other places. The Maharaja concluded by expressing a hope that the friendship would grow and on the next occasion he would get the opportunity of welcoming both the Maharanis with the Prince and Princess.

The Maharaja Holkar in replying thanked his host for his splendid hospitality and solicitude for their comfort. He accepted the kind invitation as it came from a personal friend but the feelings prompting that decision had their roots far deeper. The connection of the illustrious house of Chhatrapati and that of the Holkar was too well-known to require mention. Though times had changed and were changing and the old relations had altered, yet he, and every Maratha, did, whatever his position in life, look upon the representative of Chhatrapati's house with affection and loyal regard and reverence. The invitation was received in that spirit and he came to Kolhapur on a pilgrimage to pay homage to his deity and return home purified in mind and body.

The Maharaja and Maharani Holkar left Kolhapur by special train this morning. The Maharaja of Kolhapur accompanied them as far as Miraj.

A Lahore manager says apropos of the "Gurdwar" at Rikabganj, Delhi, sacred to the memory of the 9th Guru of the Sikhs, the Chief Khalsa Dewan of Amritsar who represents the most important religious association of the Sikhs has decided to call a general meeting of delegates chosen from the Singh Sabhas and other bolies to consider the question of the situation of the "Gurdwar" in view of its proximity to the proposed site for the Viceregal Lodge Delhi. The meeting will take place on the 23rd instant.

FARIDPUR CONSPIRACY CASE.

ATTEMPTS ON OFFICIALS FRUSTRATED.

SAMITY MEMBERS' EDUCATION ON SPOIL.

(Associated Press.)

FARIDPUR, April 18.

In the conspiracy case here yesterday Babu Taraprasad Sen, a leading pleader of Madripur examined said he knew the accused Rajendra De Sarkar. In consequence of persistent rumours that the boys of the Madripur H. E. School were implicated in the Gopalpur and Kowakuri dacoities, witness asked Rajendra about it and Rajendra divulged the history of the dacoities. Witness said, Rajendra, are you not very sorry for what you have done? Crimes can never uplift a nation." Rajendra appeared repentent and asked witness to record the statement which was done. Witness never imagined he would resile. In the statement Rajendra said that Purna Das (accused) started a "Hari Sabha" at Madaripur two and a half years ago. Mostly schoolboys attended it to sing songs and hear essays. Rajendra joined the Samity in December 1912, its object was to commit dacoities for the good of the country. He told that a man was waiting for Rajendra with a revolver and that the only way of his escape was to become a member of the Samity. He described the preparations for the Gopalpur dacoity but was not present. Soon after a boy named Brajendra came with a revolver from Calcutta to shoot the Secretary of the school but since Rajendra liked him, he dissuaded the boy, Rajendra helped to organise the Kowakuri dacoity but was not present himself. A little later Rasik Sarkar came from Kondua and asked for a revolver with which to shoot Mr. Donovan, the Sub-Divisional Officer. Rajendra thought the murder of a European was impolitic and sent Rasik to Dacca. During last October Haridas came with a revolver to shoot Mr. Donovan and Inspector Aswini Babu. Both of the officers were absent from the headquarters, so Haridas departed. Rajendra added that the members of the Samity were now studying in France, America, Japan and Australia. Remittances were sent to them by Jatin in Calcutta. He was told that the account showed a total of about Rs. 50,000.

ALWAR WEDDING.

WITNESSED BY PATIALA AND JHALAWAR CHIEFS.

(Associated Press.)

ALWAR, April 17.

To-day the weather was cloudy and a gentle cool breeze was blowing. The whole bazar presented a very bright and gay appearance.

At 4 p.m. a salute of guns was fired from the Alwar fort and His Highness rode on a horse from the city Palace to the gate accompanied by Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Patiala and Jhalawar who there got into their motor cars and proceeded to Laldarwaza.

The marriage procession started from the city palace at 4-30, the bridegroom's elephant being followed by two elephants carrying gold and silver howdahs, the 2nd Alwar Lancers followed by a procession of carriages etc. On the bridegroom's elephant approaching the Laldrwaza, their Highneses the Maharajahs of Patiala and Jhalawar showered flowers on the bridegroom. The procession reached the Bane Bilas Palace where the marriage ceremony took place.

SPORTS AND PROCESSION.

ALWAR, April 19.

There were sports last evening on the Imperial Service Troops parade ground. Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Alwar, Patiala and Jhalawar witnessed the sports from a shamiana which had been specially erected. At the close of the sports His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar asked His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala to distribute the prizes.

After the distribution the Maharaja of Alwar proposed three cheers for the Maharaja of Patiala and three more for the Maharajah of Jhalawar. In return the Maharajah of Patiala proposed three cheers for their illustrious host. At 10 p.m. a salute of guns was fired and the procession bringing home the bride started from the "Pane Vilas" palace.

The procession consisted of 10 elephants draped with gold cloth, Artillery, the Imperial Service Troops, then an elephant with His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar, the bridegroom, followed by the Sirdars' elephants. The Lancers' procession was about a mile and a quarter long.

The bridegroom with his bride reached the city palace at 11-30 p.m. when another salute was fired.

The whole of Alwar was ablaze with light.

The bride is the daughter of Thakur Thkhatsinghji of Kherasra in Kathiawar.

An incident of an unpleasant character happened to a lady and gentleman who were driving back from Bolarum one night lately. While still in Bolarum, nearly opposite General Wadeson's bungalow, their trap was suddenly attacked by an Indian armed with a lathi. He climbed up behind and tried to belabour them with it; all their efforts to push him off were unavailing, and it was only after a severe struggle that the gentleman, with the help of the coachman, succeeded in overpowering him. They then marched him to the Police Station and handed him over but so far no reason for this unprovoked attack has been discovered.

ARMY AND LAW.

THE SUPREMACY OF PARLIAMENT.

PROF. MORGAN'S VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

Asked by the Editor of "The Daily News" to express an opinion on the duties owed by the military to the civil power, and the circumstances, if any, under which they are justified in refusing to obey the orders of the latter, whether conveyed to them directly or through the medium of a superior officer and therefore indirectly, Mr. J. H. Morgan, Professor of Constitutional Law at University College, London, says:—

Incidentally this raises the question as to the circumstances, if any, under which a tender of the resignation of a commission by an officer can be regarded as relieving him of responsibility for the execution of any such orders.

Before entering on these questions, however, it may be as well to point out that military law rests entirely upon the authority of Parliament. Its administration is subject to revision by the Secretary of State for War, and he alone is responsible, and is fully responsible, to Parliament for the control of the Army. In a word, our Army is a Parliamentary Army. It could not exist a day without Parliamentary authority. No officer, however high his posiion or however low, can claim to exercise his own judgment as to commands which issue from the Secretary of State. He must obey. If this was ever doubtful, it is now put beyond doubt by the words of Clause IV. of the Army Annual Act, which, in constituting the Army Council on a statutory basis, expressly provided that nothing in the Act was to diminish the responsibility of the Secretary for War to Parliament for the exercise of his prerogative. This is, I believe, the most emphatic assertion of Ministerial responsibility to be found in any statute relating to any Department of Government.

Every soldier, whether a private or an officer, owes what may be called a dual allegiance. As regards the common law he is only "a citizen armed in a particular manner," and he is just as much subject to it as a civilian. For example, he shares with a civilian the right and the duty of assisting in keeping the peace. As regards military law, he places himself by the contract of his enlistment or by the acceptance of his commission under a special code of military law embodied in the Army Annual Act and in the King's Regulations. So long as the term of his enlistment lasts or until his resignation of his commission is accepted he is bound to obey that code; and any disobedience to it may involve him in heavy penalties—penalties which, however, it is important to observe, are infinitely lighter in the case of a commissioned officer than in the case of a private. A private who disobeys a lawful order cannot hope to escape with anything less than imprisonment (amounting, it may be, to two years with hard labour), while for the same offence in similar circumstances the most that an officer can suffer is to be "cashiered," i.e., dismissed the service.

DISOBEDIENCE TO ORDERS.

A refusal to obey the orders, whether direct or indirect, may take one of several forms. It may take the form (1) of disobedience to a lawful command—see Section 9 of the Army Annual Act; (2) absence without leave with intention to evade the performance of the duty; (3) refusal not of a lawful command actually given, but of a prospective command—in which case the soldier's conduct may be treated as amounting to the use of "insubordinate" language under Section 8 of the Army Annual Act or as amounting to neglect or conduct prejudicial to good order or discipline under Section 40 of the Act. How far can an officer by tendering his resignation escape the consequences, such as they may be, of conduct which otherwise might amount to one of these offences?

Now, it is well settled that an officer cannot determine his commission just when he pleases. That was laid down in most emphatic language Parker v. Lord Mansfield in the cases of Parker v. Clive and Vertue v. Lord Clive (Burrows' Reports IV., p. 2,419 and 2,475), when officers who had been kept in military custody for determining their service by mere tender of their resignations brought actions for false imprisonment and lost their case, in spite of the fact that court martial had acquitted them. The same principle was laid down in the comparatively recent case of a naval officer (Queen v. Cumming, 19 Q.B.D. p. 13), when the court declared that if it were so "every officer of one of the Queen's ships might with impunity abandon his ship whenever he pleased."

THE RIGHT TO RESIGN.

In the earlier cases the Court pointed out that the right to resign must depend on the particular circumstances of each particular case, and the Court obviously regarded the fact that the officers had *combined* to tender their resignations and had tendered them at short notice, when about to be asked to perform a particular duty, as a circumstance which made their conduct peculiarly unjustifiable.

But the military courts are themselves usually the judges of whether resignation has taken effect or not, and it is therefore important to consider how they regard it. Here there is hardly any recorded case to guide us. The difficulty is that an officer's acceptance of a commission is not like a private enlistment, a contract of service for a definite term which he is bound to fulfil. But that does not mean that he can determine it when he likes, and if he sends in his resignation, and then, without waiting for it to be accepted, abstains from duty in "a deliberate or clandestine manner to shirk some important service," he is liable to be convicted of desertion.

Indeed, the King's Regulations (Article 254) expressly prescribe that "an officer about to retire, or to resign his commission, is not to quit his corps without leave until his name appears in the London Gazette."

So, too, if he announces his intention beforehand not to obey a particular order if given, then although he could not be convicted of "disobedience to a lawful command," he might none the less be convicted of insubordinate language or conduct prejudicial to good order or discipline. Nor is he allowed to plead "conscientious scruples" in any of these cases.

"LAWFUL COMMANDS."

From all this it follows, I think that, if the officers stationed in Ireland have been proclaiming ex-parte their intention not to obey lawful commands issued to them in Ulster, they have been clearly guilty of a military offence under Sections 8 and 40 certain eventualities he quite gratuitously relieved them of liability to punishment which they not only would have incurred, but had apparently already incurred. I say of the Act. If furthermore they had refused to start for Ulster when ordered they would have been guilty of actual disobedience to a lawful command actually given. I hesitate to criticise the action of the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, but it seems to me clear that by first asking the officers whether they would obey such orders in had "already incurred" because they appear to have anticipated a lawful command by announcing beforehand that they would not obey it. That clearly was an offence under Sections 8 and 40.

THE NEW PEOPLE'S BANK AT LAHORE.

THE "SLIPPERY" ASSETS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 18.

The only comment that has so far appeared in the press regarding the new People's Bank scheme is a leaderette in the "Punjabee" to-day which says that the compromise proposed, amounts to an admission that the bulk of the uncalled capital due from the contributories to the late People's and Amritsar Banks is unrealisable, notwithstanding the easy and exceptional facilities afforded by the Indian Companies Act for enforcing such calls. It points out that only a few months ago the elucidators of the present scheme were proclaimed that the uncalled capital would form very substantial assets in the event of reconstruction of these Banks and asks how the assets which were regarded as very substantial have now become so slippery that the bulk of them would have to be written off. It also ask the meaning of this reference to the public and of the scheme for an examination. If the depositors and creditors are not allowed their say, it hopes that the court will call a meeting of the creditors under section 203 of the Indian Companies Act before sanctioning the proposed scheme.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 18.

The following retirements have been approved:—

Brevet-Colonel C. W. F. Whyte, I. A. from 10th May 1914; Colonel J. A. Tanner, R. E. from 1st April 1914; Co. R. N. Campbell, I. M. S. from 2nd April 1914; Lieut.-Col H. W. Pilgrim, I. M. S., from 11th May 1914; Major Major A. W. N. Raven, 117th Maharattas, from 22nd December 1913; Major L. H. Marriott, Supply and Transport Corps from 16th May 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Henegan, 1st Battalion Gurkhas, has been permitted to reside outside India.

Captain W. H. V. Cameron, Highland Light Infantry, is appointed staff officer to the Inspector of Volunteers for the season 1914-15.

Lieutenant Layard, No. 6 Mountain Battery is transferred to the Frontier Garrison Artillery.

The following officers of the Royal Garrison Artillery have been posted to India for duty as follows:—

Second-Lieutenat MacGregor to No. 61 Company Royal Garrison Artillery; Second-Lieutenant Greene to No. 70 Company Royal Garrison Artillery; Second-Lieutenant Tanner to No. 62 Company R.G.A.. Second-Lieutenant Brian to No. 59 Company R.G.A., Second-Lieutenant Pratt to No. 94 Company R.G.A.; Second-Lieutenant Herbert to No. 74 Company R.G.A., Second-Lieutenant Allpress to No. 68 Company R.G.A., Second-Lieutenant McIntyre to No. 101 Company R.G.A.

Brigadier-Geueral Johnstone, Colonel on the staff of Rangoon Brigade is granted leave in India for four months.

An exchange has been approved between Lt. Maclean, Linster Regiment and Lt. Palin, 67th Punjabis.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL LOAN.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON April 18.

Nine tenders for the Rangoon Municipal 4 per cent. loan for Rs. 10,28,000 have not been accepted as they did not come up to the minimum rate fixed for acceptance by the sub-committee.

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DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

AN ACCUSED'S IDEA OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

OBJECTS OF SECRET SOCIETIES.

MOSLEM STUDENT LEFT UNCONVINCED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 18.

The preliminary enquiry in the Delhi Conspiracy Case was resumed at Delhi to-day.

Raja Ram, Assistant Engineer, Punjab Government, P. W. D., said that he had known Gujjumal, father of Dina Nath, for 25 years. Gujjumal came to him about six years ago during the summer and told him that Dina Nath, his third son, had run away and was living in Dariba, Delhi, with Amir Chand. Gujjumal asked witness to accompany him to the house. He did so and found Dina Nath sitting with Amir Chand (identified). Gujjumal took his son away.

Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, C.I.E., said that he sent a cheque to Amir Chand for Rs. 200 to cover four month's tuition fees due to Abad Behari. Witness said he had asked Amir Chand to find a suitable teacher for his son and he had recommended Abad Behari. The money was sent to Amir Chand in consequence of a letter received from him saying that the fees were four months over due. Witness had no direct dealings with Abad Behari who had a reputation for mathematics. Witness continued:—I did not know Abad Behari before Amir Chand introduced him to me. My son did not want Abad Behari particularly. I heard of Amir Chand as a straightforward, honest man, taking an interest in educational matters; and therefore I had appealed to him for a tutor. Abad Behari was my son's tutor up to the time of his arrest. My son never bought a copy of Taussig's Political Economy. I have never seen my son in possession of a book on political economy. Ganesh Lal Khasta was Persian teacher to my son. Amir Chand introduced him to me. I did not know he had been prosecuted for sedition and Amir Chand did not tell me. Witness recognised Monoo Lall, Rughbir Singh, Abad Behari, Amir Chand, Sultan Chand, Jagdesh Pershad, Ram Chand, Ganeshi Lal Khasta in some photographs produced. On February 16 Monnoo Lal came to my house to see my son at nine p.m. He was in my son's study. Monnoo Lal spoke of his house and Amir Chand's being searched. I told him there was nothing to fear if he was innocent. He appeared somewhat upset. I dismissed Ganeshi Lal Khasta and told my son not to allow Monnoo Lal in the house.

Kashi Ram, Assistant Postmaster, Lahore, produced an intercepted post card and other documents.

WORK ON NATIONAL BASIS.

Syed Abdul Qadir said he was living in Lahore last April studying for the law examination and reading philosophy for his M. A. degree. He knew Fazl Karim when he was at the Islamia College and was on friendly terms with him. A year ago witness heard of Hanwant Sahai from Fazl Karim. The former was staying with Panna Lal. Witness did not remember Delhi being mentioned in connection with Hanwant Sahai. Witness continued:—Fazl Karim came to me one day and told me that Hanwant Sahai was putting up with Panna Lal at Lahore. I knew Panna Lal to be a professor at the Islamia College. Fazl Karim said that Hanwant Sahai alleged that what India wanted was work on some national basis. To attain this end they should educate the people by means of pamphlets and conversation. I said that was all very well but asked the nature of the work and the lines on which it was to be carried out. Hanwant Sahai, Fazl Karim told this, said they should form an organisation whose work should be to write the lives of the great heroes of history and such works should be sold at a trifling price to the people. Their object was to educate the people and inform them of their rights. Fazl Karim said he told Hanwant Sahai that he was too poor to undertake such work to which the latter replied that Fazl Karim need not be anxious about the publications, "we will look to it ourselves." They should form societies with three ends in view, first to write the pamphlets, second to paralyse the Government, the third to collect funds to carry on the work. I met these objections by telling Fazl Karim that it was foolish to talk of forming such societies as those in Bengal. Fazl Karim agreed with me and said that secret societies were not congenial to Indians and could not bear fruit. Hanwant Sahai told Fazl Karim that these secret organisations had done immense work in every country of the world. The ancient monarchy of China had been upset and the same thing occurred in Persia and Turkey. Even in England in James II's time secret societies had worked. I told Fazl Karim that such men could not differentiate between private and public secret societies. My point was that in England and other countries all the officials of the Government were a large secret society, not a private secret society like those in Bengal. Fazl Karim told me that Hanwant Sahai had told him to read Machiavelli's "The Prince." I said the book was all right in proper hands.

HINDU-MOSLEM RELATIONS.

Hanwant Sahai also said it was essential to carry on their national work that they should commit robberies. I naturally disagreed with this. The Hindus and the Mahomedans could not possibly come on the same platform because their daily experience shewed that the gulf was widening between the two communities and there was nobody to bridge it over. Hanwant Sahai said this was due to the mutual jealousy of the leaders. I replied that the Mahomedans had no leaders. Hanwant Sahai said it was the duty of the Hindu leaders to shake hands with the Mahomedans. I said this was all rot and could never be. Hanwant Sahai also told Fazl Karim that he would procure tuition in the art of bombmaking for anyone; in fact he was looking for a strong man for the purpose. Fazl Karim asked me what I thought of all this conversation, and I said that if Hanwant Sahai was telling the truth he must be an anarchist and must be avoided. I also said that no real secret society man would tell his secrets and anarchists were not admitted to the secrets of the C. I. D. In any case he was a man to be avoided.

Mr. Ross Alston:—Was there any discussion as to the relative advantage to the Mahomedan community of the policy of the late Sir Syed Ahmed and the Bengal policy of the bombs?

Witness:—Yes; Hanwant Sahai had said that practically the whole educated community of India was hostile to the Government. I reminded him that Sir Syed Ahmed was of opinion that the Moslem community should keep aloof from Hindu political agitation and that Sir Syed Ahmed had disapproved of the Bengal agitation.

Witness then entered on a lengthy argument to show that Hanwant Sahai's view of the educated opinion was not correct. Witness afterwards continued:—Fazl Karim said Hanwant Sahai had told him he knew people at Lahore but he mentioned no names. My conversation with Fazl Karim lasted four or five hours.

There was no cross-examination.

"LIBERTY" LEAFLETS ON COLLEGE WALLS.

Mumutaz Ali, of Sona Gurgaon, a second year student at the Islamia College, Lahore, deposed to taking a packet to Fazl Karim in his room. Fazl Karim opened the packet and said it contained "Liberty" leaflets. This was after the leaflets had been posted up on the college walls. Witness believed the address on the packet was typed. He advised Fazal Karim to destroy the leaflets.

The witness Panna Lal said he was Professor in philosophy at the Islamia College, Lahore. He had known Hanwant Sahai since he was a youth and had him to stay with him last April. Witness saw very little of him as his wife was ill.

Lala Kalyan Das, postmaster of Gurdaspur, deposed to certain registered documents having passed through his office and delivered to Charai Das accused.

Gyan Chand, Postmaster of Loarimandi, Lahore, said that the police pointed out Dina Nath to him. On March 9 Dina Nath bought about Rs. 9 in stamps at his office. He had often seen Dina Nath before.

Ahamed Khan said that the house of Kashi Ram in Rawalpindi was searched in his presence. Witness identified a copy of Smiles' "Duty," a letter, and an alleged seditious form which were found in the search.

Setakan described the search of Khasi Ram's shop and identified the articles signed which included letters and documents.

Moolraj deposed to seeing Dina Nath in company with Abad Behari at the College Boarding House.

Radharam, clerk in the Chief Accounts Office, N.-W. Railway, Lahore, deposed that he passed an application for overcharge through the coaching overcharge department in favour of Amirchand of Katra Mashiu, Delhi.

Hari Ram, Head Clerk, Pay and Cash Office, N.-W. Railway, Lahore, deposed that he paid out the amount of the refund as stated above to Amirchand.

Janki Pershad, Head Booking Clerk, E. I. and N. W. Joint Railway, Chandni Chowk Office, deposed to issuing the ticket in question from Delhi to Lahore via Bhatinda on February 2.

Anand Behari, Clerk, D.A.G. Office, Delhi, deposed to filing two money orders respectively from Lahore and Dehra Dun.

Piabhal Dayal, Teacher, Delhi, said he had met Abad Behari and Dina Nth sometimes apart and sometimes together. Witness had heard of Amir Chand and seen him at some meetings. Once when he was sitting with Abad Behari he was pointed out to me and I was told his name. This was in November or December 1912.

The preliminary enquiry is expected to finish in four or five days. One hundred and two witnesses have already been examined and over 250 exhibits have been put into court. These include a bicycle, a typewriter, a large number of books, a bomb cap, and about 100 "Liberty" leaflets.

FAMINE IN U. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 18.

During the week ending 18th April rain fell in most of the provinces, which in spite of hail damage in the United Provinces, proved beneficial to the crops.

Spring harvesting is proceeding, and the yield in the Punjab is normal except in irrigated areas, where it is poor.

Both Rajputana and Central India had rains, and scarcely situation is becoming acute.

The U. P. Government reports: Takavi is distributed. Poeple are resorting to works: except the high rates the public health is good: no increase in mortality is reported: crime shows an increase in two districts, elsewhere it is normal.

Emigration and immigration continue on a small scale, little wandering or emaciation is noticed. Clothing is being distributed to the poor and needy and cash dole to indigent respectable people and to pardanashin women from the charitable funds.

Fodder is scarce throughout the distressed area and water is deficient in Bundelkhand.

The price basis is from nine and a half to thirteen seers per rupee.

The number of famine relief total 36,695, thus showing a fall of 18 persons.

Prices vary between scarcity and famine rates over northern India."

Mr. H. G. C. Buchanan, Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Rangoon Port Commissioners goes Home on six months' leave, Mr J. S. Holmes Resident Engineer, has been proposed by the Commissioners to the Local Government to act in Mr. Buchanan's place during his absence.

CIVIL DAIRY AT KIRKEE.

For some time past Government have had under consideration the scope and function of the Civil Dairy at Kirkee, says a Press Note. At present the Civil Dairy supplies milk to the Sassoon Hospital in Poona,, to infants and invalids and to a limited number of private consumers when circumstances permit. But the dairy's herd is too small to be worked economically. The daily yield of milk varies between 500 lbs. and 700 lbs., and when milk is scarce, it often happens that the Hospital requires the whole of it. On the other hand, the Hospital's demands are smallest when milk is most plentiful. If supply to private customers is stopped just when it is needed most, they will naturally take steps to obtain milk from elsewhere and are likely not to return to the Civil Dairy when milk is again available. The result is that the surplus milk has to be converted into butter and eventually disposed of as *ghi* at a very considerable loss, since it is impossible to produce milk in Poona, where the cost of fodder is high and grazing non-existent, in competition with villagers outside Poona, by whom the milk for *ghi* manufacture is produced under totally different conditions.

The agricultural advisers of Government have therefore recommended that the average yield of milk should be raised to 1,000 lbs. *per diem*, on the grounds that the cost of production would be reduced, that the fluctuation in the Hospital's demands would be more easily met, a more regular *clientele* secured and much of the loss occasioned by the disposal of surplus milk in the shape of *ghi* would be avoided.

On a consideration of this advice Government have decided that while the dairy should be essentially an educative and experimental institution, selling its produce to the hospitals in Poona in the first instance and after them to private consumers, the enlargement of its production to the extent indicated will be in the true interests of economy. They have therefore sanctioned a scheme formulated by the Agricultural Department, which provides for a daily output of 1,000 lbs. of milk. The dairy will be an integral part of the Poona Agricultural College. Its manager will teach the practical side of dairying, including the selection, care and treatment of dairy-stock, to students of the college and to others who may wish to take a course in dairying, while the teaching of chemistry necessary for a sound knowledge of dairying will be retained in the hands of Dr. Mann. Principal of the College, and the Assistant Professor of Chemistry. The buildings of the dairy are to be enlarged and a thoroughly up-to-date dairy and refrigerating plant is to be installed. In addition a small poultry-farm is to be attached to the dairy, as it is considered that poultry-farming is an industry capable of considerable improvemnt and extension if Government lead the way by instituting suitable experiments.

The non-recurring expenditure necessary for this scheme amounts to Rs. 71,935, of which Rs. 8,500 will be available on account of old materials which can be utilized and an unexpended balance of the Government of India's subvention. The new recurring expenditure will amount to Rs. 1,050. Government have therefore made a provision of Rs. 64,535 in the budget for 1914-15.

MEMBERS OF BURMA COMMISSION.

FACILITIES FOR LEGAL EDUCATION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 18.

A notification was issued to-day fixing the bonus at £25 to the I.C.S., and the Judicial and the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service for an officer who obtains a first class certificate in any of the four law examinations prescribed by the Council of Legal Education in England. For a call to the Bar an advance will be made of all fees payable in connection with admission to one of the Inns of Court; and on a call to the bar, this advance will be deducted later from an officer's salary by twelve monthly payments.

As an inducement to read in the chambers of a barrister, a sum of £30 or half the fee actually paid, whichever is less, will be granted as part reimbursement to an officer adopting this course. These privileges will be extended to such officers only as obtain a call to the bar within fifteen years from the date of entering Government Service.

RETIREMENT OF MR. WYNCH.

LONG-ESTABLISHED FAMILY CONNECTIONS WITH INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 18.

Mr. L. M. Wynch, C.I.E., I.C.S., has retired and the "Madras Mail" in notifying the circumstance says:—He has severed his family connection with this Presidency which goes back to his great grandfather Mr. Alexandra Wynch who came out to India in 1734 and became Deputy Governor of Fort St. David and eventually Governor of Fort St. George.

Other members of his family to serve and attain distinction in this Presidency were Mr. William Wynch, who rose from a writer to a senior merchant. George and John Wynch both had similar careers. George became third in Council at Ganjam and John after attaining the rank of senior merchant became Paymaster of the Western Army. Two uncles of Mr. L. M. Wynch saw service during the mutiny.

Mr. D. Donald has been confirmed as Deputy Inspector-General of Police for the Punjab.

Automeeting at Boulogne Sur Mer

2nd March 1914. 2nd March 1914.

WON

in 11 categories of single classifications. 3 categories of general classifications.

ON

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1. Class **Winner** Mathis ..... on **Continentals**
2. Class **Winner** Bugatti ..... on **Continentals**
3. Class **Winner** Majola ..... on **Continentals**
5. Class **Winner** Hispano-Suiza .... on **Continentals**

1,000 Meter Hill Climb:

1. Class **Winner** Mathis ..... on **Continentals**
2. Class **Winner** Bugatti ..... on **Continentals**
5. Class **Winner** Hispano-Suiza .... on **Continentals**

300 Meter Hill Climb: (Stop start).

1. Class **Winner** Mathis ..... on **Continentals**
2. Class **Winner** Bugatti ..... on **Continentals**
5. Class **Winner** Hispano-Suiza .... on **Continentals**
6. Class **Winner** Pierron ..... on **Continentals**

General Classification: (Total Time).

1. Class **Winner** Mathis ..... on **Continentals**
2. Class **Winner** Bugatti ..... on **Continentals**
5. Class **Winner** Hispano-Suiza .... on **Continentals**

The result of the first International Meeting in France has again proved the superiority of Continentals.

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LORD MURRAY'S CASE.

CLOSE OF PEERS' INVESTIGATION.

ACCUSERS' LAST CHARGE.

After a postponement due to the indisposition of Lord Halsbury, the Select Committee of the House of Lords investigating the charges against Lord Murray resumed on April 2. At the previous hearing after Lord Murray's evidence, Mr. Shearman, K. C., on his behalf addressed their lordships, replying to the charges against his client. Mr. Upjohn, K.C., now entered upon the final speech in support of the accusations levelled against Lord Murray by the "Morning Post" and the "National Review." Lord Murray was present at the start, but left the room during counsel's submission that the charges had been proved by evidence, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Mr. Upjohn submitted that when the evidence was closely considered the accusers had established breaches by Lord Murray of the two main rules of propriety which everybody, including Lord Murray, had accepted. The evidence showed that Lord Murray did invest—he would also say speculate—in shares of the American Marconi Company; that that was a company very closely connected, as to its character and as to the way in which the shares moved in sympathy, with the English Company, which at the time of the purchase was negotiating a contract with the English Government of which Lord Murray was a member. Further, the evidence showed a breach of the other great rule or principle, that in making the purchases Lord Murray was acting upon information which came to him, and which he knew came to him—on his own statement and on the statements of others who were present at the conversation,—from Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, the managing director of the Company which was negotiating a contract with the English Government. He further submitted that Lord Murray at the time he made his two first or largest transactions knew that the information was not public information and that, with regard to the transaction of the 18th April, the irrresistible conclusion was that Lord Murray gave orders to his brokers in order that he might buy the shares at a price not yet influenced by the knowledge of the information on which he acted.

If those charges were true, then, said Mr. Upjohn, Lord Murray was guilty of breaches of the two great rules of conduct which were universally laid down without any distinction of party, as rules which ought to govern the conduct and the actions of all Ministers. He would not trouble the Committee with an argument as to whether at the time of the purchases the contract between the Company and the Government was binding; it was enough, he submitted, to establish that Lord Murray knew that in the ordinary course of business the contract would have to come before the House of Commons before it could be binding, and that he would have public duties as a Minister in connection with that process.

LORD HALSBURY ASKS FOR A PLAIN STATEMENT.

Lord Halsbury invited counsel, to say plainly what was proved on the evidence.

Mr. Upjohn said it was proved first that the English Company was at the time of the purchases in a stage of negotiating with the English Government; that Lord Murray knew that in the ordinary course of business the contract must come before the House before it could be binding; that he knew there was a close connection between the two companies; that the conclusion of the contract would be a very striking testimonial in favour of the Marconi system; that Lord Murray knew that the information he had was valuable and likely to affect the price of the shares; and that he took advantage of the secrecy of the information to buy the shares at a price at which, if he had waited, he could not probably have bought them.

Mr. Upjohn was commenting upon the evidence as to the close connection of the two companies, when Lord Loreburn expressed the view that it was sufficient to say that anything which enhanced the public esteem as regards the Marconi system would act upon all the companies.

Mr. Upjohn said that he did not wish to put it higher than that. Dealing with the extent of Lord Murray's knowledge, he urged that Mr. Godfrey Isaacs's influential position in the English Marconi Company was known to Lord Murray.

Lord Loreburn: Did you ever put this question to Lord Murray—"Were you ever told that the information on which Sir Rufus relied was given him by the managing director of the Marconi Company?"—in terms I do not think I did, my Lord; but I think I did put to him in terms that it came from Mr. Gofrey Isaacs.

Lord Loreburn: It may be a very crucial point, you see.

Mr. Upjohn: I am afraid it was assumed it was common ground that he knew Mr. Godfrey Isaacs was managing director.

Lord Loreburn: The point was whether he knew the information came from Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, the managing director.

Mr. Upjohn said he thought he did put that point to Lord Murray. He submitted that the conclusion was irresistible that Lord Murray knew that Mr. Godfrey Isaacs was a person of great influence in the English Marconi Company. Their Lordships would probably not hesitate to draw from the evidence the inference that Lord Murray knew that Godfrey Isaacs was managing director

"MAKING [redacted]RKET."

The fact that Lo[redacted]ray instructed his broker to purchase [redacted]at any price he could get, Mr. Up[redacted]thought, spoke volumes. The mon[redacted]trust money, and he asked the Com[redacted]to conclude that, at his interview w[redacted] late Attorney General on April [redacted], Lord Murray, was told not only [redacted]overnment contracts, but that th[redacted]ct with the telegraph companies w[redacted]o be disclosed until the morning of [redacted]h. He asked the Committee to draw the additional inference that all the three gentlemen who purchased the shares anticipated that, on the publication of the information, the shares would rise, and that they made an arrangement—perhaps a not very definite one—by which one of them was to have the discretion, when the shares did rise, of selling on behalf of all. No fact had been referred to which would cause the rise in price save the publication of the news of the agreement to which he referred.

Lord Loreburn reminded counsel that one of the charges was that there was an arrangement to "make a market on the Stock Exchange."

Lord Halsbury: What is making a market?

Mr. Upjohn (dubiously): I am afraid I cannot very well pretend to answer that. (Laughter.) But I believe it may include almost any arrangement.

Lord Halsbury: These figurative phrases are very difficult. I want to know what it means in plain English.

Mr Upjohn: My friend Mr. McCardie, who is more conversant with these matters than I am—(laughter),—tells me that it is a Stock Exchange arrangement.

Lord Halsbury: "An arrangement" has no meaning. Does it mean that there is any particular thing done by which the market is to be made high or low? What is the thing done?

Mr. Upjohn: Your Lordship will not let me use the word arrangement.

Lord Sanderson: A combination, would you say?—It is a combination of a kind.

Lord Halsbury: Does it mean fictitious purchase or sales?—I do not think so, necessarily.

Does it mean that there is anything fictitious about it?—I do not think so. There is no suggestion of that in this case.

Lord Loreburn said that counsel had repeatedly used the terms "financial arrangement" and "making a market."

Mr. Upjohn explained that the making of the market in this case was simply the fact that Messrs. Heybourne and Croft purchased 350,000 shares in the American company from the English company.

Lord Halsbury: Is that a real transaction or a fictitious one?

Counsel: It is perfectly real so far as we know.

Lord Halsbury: You must excuse my ignorance. I do not profess to know anything about it.

AN "UNFORTUNATE EXPRESSION."

Mr. Upjohn said that the making of the market in this case was that Messrs. Heybourne and Croft let it be known that they had a large block of shares for sale, and that they were not going to deal in them before April 19, because the shares would only be created on the 18th.

Lord Loreburn: Is it suggested that Lord Murray knew anything of that?—Certainly not, in any improper sense.

Mr. Shearman: Or in any sense.

Lord Loreburn: When you speak in these charges of making a market, do you mean anything beyond disclosing the information of what you call the third agreement?

Mr. Upjohn: That, and, of course, the jobbers who had got the block of shares saying, "Now we are willing to sell."

Lord Loreburn: I have heard a good many transactions on the Stock Exchange called "making a market" which are by no means so simple as you seem to imagine. You must know it yourself. Making a market has often in the law courts been proved by proving a series of fictitious sales and purchases.

Mr. Upjohn: There is no intention to suggest that. Perhaps it was an unfortunate expression.

Lord Halsbury: Does it or does it not mean anything dishonest or fraudulent?—Not necessarily; in this case not.

Lord Halsbury: If it were pretended that there was a great business being done on the Stock Exchange when it was, in fact, a mere interchange between people who never meant on the one hand to buy or on the other hand to sell—that would be fraudulent?

Counsel: Yes. I rather think that would be a criminal conspiracy.

Mr. Shearman: There was a very historic prosecution.

Lord Halsbury: That active verb "make" is a little difficult.

Mr. Upjohn: I can see its ambiguity.

Lord Loreburn said he was not criticising the charges, but anyone reading them would understand a great deal more than that there were people who wished to sell shares and that they would begin then to sell them.

Mr. Upjohn: I can see now it is an unfortunate word. All that we meant was "to open a market on the morning of the 19th" under the conditions I have mentioned.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Mr. Upjohn, proceeding, submitted that Lord Murray's purchases were a speculation. In the circumstances, it was an act of grave impropriety which merited the censure of the House to which he belonged. Lord Murray's own conduct showed that he deemed it to be an improper transaction. The failure of Lord Murray to disclose his transactions to the Marconi Committee, and a part of them to the Prime Minister, showed that he know his conduct was not in accord with his position as a Minister and with the traditions of public life. Counsel added that he was bound to go further and to say that there was actual concealment of the transactions from everybody, including Mr. Illingworth, Lord Murray's successor. "The object," said Mr. Upjohn, "was that Mr. Illingworth might be put in a position to deny the truth—that any such investments of party funds had been made. I know that is a serious charge to make, but I make it, appreciating its gravity." Counsel submitted that that was not conduct which could not be stigmatised too severely. It was unworthy of a Minister, unworthy of a gentleman in public life, and unworthy of their lordships' House. If they took that view, he submitted that Lord Murray deserved the severe censure of the Committee and of the House of Lords.

Counsel concluded by asking the Committee to say that the investment of party funds in railway securities at the time of the coal strike was an improper act, although he admitted that he did not ask the Committee to say where the line should be drawn in such matters, and that he should find it difficult to assist them if they attempted to do so.

At the conclusion of counsel's speech the Committee sat in private. It was intimated to counsel and the press that the public proceedings were closed and that the Committee's report would be made to the House of Lords in due course.

SHABBY GENTILITY.

ITS VARIOUS DENOTATIONS.

NEED OF RE-CHRISTENING THE IDEA.

It was Dickens, I fancy, who invented the portmanteau word "Shabby-genteel," writes Mr. Basil Watt in the "T.P.'s weekly." Poor adjective! Once it was significant and popular. Does one ever hear it now? A misty, mid-Victorian flavour hangs about it. It recalls Dickens's essay, and his description of that pathetic figure in the British Museum Library, supreme type of the shabby genteel, a fingerer of "shabby genteel books—dog's-eared folios," who ate his frugal penny dinner by stealth from his pocket, and disappeared for a week while his indescribable "suit" was being "revived." That figure haunts the library yet: the out of his clothes has changed, perhaps, but he is still there, at his vicarious tasks; furtive as to the walk, sidelong as to the glance, with a fragment of comb in the coat pocket, shabby—but genteel.

MODESTY AT THE RESTAURANT.

Still, the idea needs re-christening. If you are fond of the pastime of paradox, and care to try your skill in some of the finer points of the game, I can recommend the application of nineteenth-century expressions to twentieth-century concepts. To mention, for instance, aeroplanes and shabby gentility in one breath is delightfully, evasively paradoxical. As a matter of fact, shabby-gentility has almost disappeared. There is very little of it left—at least, in London, where one might most readily look for its relics. True, there are the boarding-houses of Bloomsbury and Bayswater, where that peculiar shabby-gentility which dines frugally, but in dress clothes, and saves a penny by walking to the next tube station but one, still flourishes. There are cases like that curious mixture of modesty and shabby-gentility which I met in a cheap restaurant one evening: a retired army officer, nursing his stipend, who dined in an overcoat. The overcoat was explained when he stealthily showed me the little concealed row of medals pinned to the worn but well-pressed dinner jacket. The medals, and even the dinner jacket, if displayed, would have struck a jarrying note among the meagre splendours of that table d'hote; whereas the brilliant assembly to which he was "going on" would never deduce the slender resources that prompted his pathetic subterfuge.

GENTILITY OF THE SABBATH.

But habitual shabby-gentility of the melancholy kind is on the decline. You will still find traces of it in the sleepier cathedral towns. In London we have become amazingly frank and open. We are either smart, which means that we do as others do; or Bohemian, which means that we try to do as we like; or submerged, which means that we do as we are told. We either drive a car or are driven in one; we seldom pretend that we might own one if we liked. A good deal of that kind of pretence has vanished along with the British Sunday, and its austere observances. The importance of the sidesman and the rustle of the Sabbath silk have dwindled. So many of us wear old clothes and do tough jobs on the seventh day, that the most powerful incentive to shabby gentility is disappearing.

Materially it is disappearing. Its extinction as a reaity only makes us enjoy the more the picturesque associations of all the great shabby-genteel figures of literature; for shabby-genteel after all is is the adjective for a thousand tragi-comic personages in the gallery of fact and fiction, ranging in variety from Don Quixote de la Mancha to Beau Brummel—poor, shabby Beau Brummel after the fall. For in this, as in other ranges of experience, it is to be remarked that the farther removed we are from the circumstances and environment of history or romance, the more keenly do we relish, from the æsthetic point of view, the vagaries of such puppets.

GENTILITY AND THE MUSES.

But here is a still more disastrous fact—disastrous, that is, if you share with me a love of life's pretty little ways. Not only is the seamy suit openly and brazenly "revived," but intellectual shabby gentility is on the wane also. Our satirists can write no *Precieuses Ridicules*. I must hasten to explain that an intellectual "shabby genteel" is not a stupid fellow, nor yet a charlatan consciously veneering his ignorance with the outward attributes of mental refinement. He is a graceful creature who, with the utmost simplicity and trustfulness, courts the elusive Muses. That I should have to refer, in describing him, to those effete females the Muses, of whom we never hear nowadays, only shows how scarce the commodity of intellectual shabby gentility must be.

It survives—there are some delicious examples in the prospectuses of those admirable young ladies' seminaries to whose revered principals Queen Victoria is, as always, Queen Victoria; to whom "penmanship, painting, and elegant deportment" still appear ineffably superior to hockey and cooking. It survives, too, in strange quarters. Occasionally in August there comes over from New England an American gentleman who gravely studies London and her ways, with the aid of a cherished Baedeker of remote date, from the point of view of Washington Irving. He interprets the city's garish, fevered movements in rounded periods and with the sentiments of the 'sixties. You surely have met him on the top of a 'bus; he has asked you, with irresistible courtesy, where, in London, there might be a tablet to the memory of the poet Crabbe.

GENTILITY OF TH'E LIBERAL ARTS.

It barely survives. Science, sport, and cinematograph—sibilant passwords of modern up-bringing—what room is there for shabby-gentility among these? How are the elegancies of what were called the "liberal arts," the verses in the sweet young creature's album, the nodding acquaintance with half-a-dozen polite accomplishments, to flourish under the cold despotism of examination systems and merciless educational standards? The only modern substitute for it, in the region of facts, is that enormously complicated modern faculty—commercial bluff: and it is curious to note how often the practical, present-day romancier uses this shabby substitute as the pivot of his plot. But apart from this unsatisfactory imitation, shabby-gentility of mind, with all its charm and graces, has fled. Eighty years ago one could not write a treatise on Physics, or even the Binomial Theorem, without considerable verbal flourish: and if the subject matter were literary, the amount of shabby-gentility one could legitimately expend upon it became absolutely incommensurable. The other day I glanced at some old prize essays written by the top boys of a famous school in 1826. The first I saw treated, in the course of some twenty closely-written foolscap pages, of "The Relation of Poetry to Human Happiness." Here is the priceless example of shabby genteel cerebration with which it began: "In contemplating the varied aspects of human vicissitudes, and tracing the causes to which the happier of these may be ascribed, man cannot but arrogate to poetry a large proportion of the pleasures which he derives from the Creator." Imagine a sixth-form boy to-day. . . . . !

KILLED BY MODERN ART.

If modern science allows none to palter with its tenets, modern art is almost as ruthless. Where is that pretty copy of "Nasturtiums" in oils, that undeniable "Harvest Home"? Who could dare to be shabby genteel in paint among the implacable onslaughts of the Rectangular Artists, Artists of Green Shadows and Artists of Symbolic Curves? What Maiden's Prayer" or "Fantasia"—oh, the shabby-gentility of the "Fantasia"!—could withstand the sword-thrusts of Strauss, the frenzied stings of rag-time, or the general bludgeon of Martinetti?

Shabbiness survives—but unashamed Gentility—does it survive? Anyhow, that's another story. But "shabby-genteel"—that has faded into the spectral regions haunted by hackney coaches, and horse-hair chairs, and dinners at four o'clock in the afternoon, and antimacassars, and the Great Exhibition. Marconigrams. Futurists—and then shabby gentility? Ludicrous! The poor thing is dead.

A Bankipur contemporary announces that the Maharaj Kumar of Tikari has just resigned his seat on the Bihar Council and that he had not attended any meeting of that council, except the first. He retains his seat on the Imperial Legislative Council, where too he seems either to have generally been an absence or disinclined to take any active part so that the public are beginning to forget if he is still a member of that body.

The London correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writes:—"The commercial booms are yet hanging on the political crisis, and not even the copra boom has started to move yet. Mr. M. R. Sundaram Iyer, the Madrasi delegate to the Currency Commission, who concluded a contract to supply Messrs. Lipton with 4,000,000 cocoanuts or their produce per month, now tells me that Messrs. Lipton have cancelled the contract, which suggests that they can get all they want, and lose as if the boom is a long way off."

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WOMEN INPUBLIC LIFE.

NATION AND MATERNITY.

INCREASED FEES.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Undoubtedly there is a great awakening on the part of health authorities to the need for abating the awful sacrifice of infant life, and improving the physique of the babies who survive; but that deals with only part of the problem, writes Miss Margaret E. Bondfield in "The Daily Telegraph." The purpose of this article, says Miss Bondfield, is to emphasise the need for more care and scientific treatment for the mother, and to urge that she shall be freed from the terrible burden of preventable suffering now borne so heroically through ignorance of the possibility of relief.

As school clinics have served to show the need for treatment of children below school age, so the experiments in "Infant Consultations," "Schools for Mothers," etc., have proved the need for ante-natal care. The Insurance Act has made national responsibility for motherhood a reality. It is now the law that the majority of mothers are entitled to receive a maternity benefit at the birth of a child, and that insured mothers who are "incapable of work" are entitled to sickness benefit.

While cordially welcoming this development, experience of its working has revealed the need for a different method of dealing with pregnancy in connection with maternity benefit, where there are unreasonable exclusions and omissions. There are those contributors who are contracted out of the Act, such as many municipal employes, those who are in arrears, and would be deprived of part or whole of the benefit; the deposit contributors, whose savings have been exhausted, or have not reached the necessary amount; and there are also the cases where neither husband nor wife is insured.

SOME COMPLAINTS.

There are bitter complaints that doctors and midwives are raising fees to such an extent that the whole of the maternity benefits is more than absorbed. A case was brought to the writer's notice in which the midwife had raised her fee from 10s to one guinea, and doctors are known sometimes to charge £2 2s. The midwives report that in some districts a doctor called in by them will charge up to £2 2s.

Many approved societies are refusing sickness benefit to women who are pregnant, although they may be certified incapable of work. Their defence is that incapacity arising from pregnancy is not an illness, but a natural state of things for women. There are also complaints concerning the indignity placed upon those insured women who are obliged to discuss symptoms of women's diseases with men agents, who have no knowledge which entitles them to judge, yet upon whose report their benefit may be withheld.

At a very representative gathering of married working women recently held in London in May under the auspices of the Women's Co-operative Guild, strong feeling was expressed on this point, and the discussion revealed the fact that this work was most distasteful to a great many of the agents. In fact, the result of the first year's working has shown that the approved society machinery is not suitable, and the test of "incapacity" is not applicable to pregnancy sickness. The scheme put forward by the Women's Co-operative Guild proposes to extend to all women (under the £160 income limit) an increased maternity benefit, and to add to it ante-natal advice and treatment.

IMPORTANCE OF HYGIENE.

The importance of pregnancy hygiene is now being recognised by the medical profession. Dr. Amand Routh says that about as many infants die during the nine months of pregnancy as during the first year of life, and that many of the death of infants dying shortly or immediately after birth are due to ante-natal conditions. Statistics dealing with the blind, the mentally deficient, and the syphilitic all provide proof of the immense amount of suffering and infirmity which can be traced to ante-natal neglect and ignorance.

Three things are immediately possible.

1. The Notification of Births Act (which, where adopted, has proved such an incentive to infant care work) could be made compulsory.

2. The notification of still-births could be obligatory upon doctors as well as upon midwives.

3. Public health authorities could be encouraged to form maternity centres, by substantial grants-in-aid from the Treasury, controlled by the Local Government Board.

Surely, if the nation is able to contemplate with comparative calm the spending of £50,000,000 on national services, which usually lead to the destruction of life, it is a small thing to ask that a few millions shall be spent on stimulating research work into ante-natal conditions (an almost unexplored field and in securing, as far as it is humanly possible, that the new generation shall have at least a healthy start, and the "life givers" shall have at their command all the aids which science and organised common-sense can devise.

It is understood that the 40th Pathans will leave for Hongkong next week. As the accommodation for the wives of officers in Hongkong is limited, the families of the lattel had the option of going Home at Government expense. The 40th, by the way, are not to be kept in Hongkong itself but will be sent across to Kowloon on the mainland where two Indian regiments are now kept practically as much on the qui vive as if they were on the North-west Frontier.

A NEW HOMERIC THEORY.

UNITY IN ORGANIC STRUCTURES.

COMPOSITION OF THE ILIAD.

The Homeric question has now been the battle-ground of scholars for a good deal more than a century, and still presents problems arduous, fascinating and in large measure insoluble, says "The Times." But through all the confusion the poems themselves have survived, and are as great as ever. The manifold tests and tortures to which they have been subjected have not dissolved their fabric. The defenders of the substantial unity of both Iliad and Odyssey as organic structures, as masterpieces by great poetical artists, occupy a stronger position now than they have done ever since that unity was first challenged. For the defence is not now based on mere instinct or sentiment or tradition, but on reasoned grounds. It is no longer claimed that the Iliad and Odyssey sprang full-armed in some miraculous way, out of a virgin soil, that their text was not from the first subject to variation as they passed from hand to hand, or that they had not before a canonical text was fixed, sustained certain interpolations or accretions. It is recognized that their existence involves the prior existence of masses of earlier poetry, much of which may have been worked up into their structure. It is recognized that a poet often—perhaps oftener than not—retouches and alters his own work, and that his work, while it only exists in MS. copies or in oral transmission among guilds of reciters, is almost inevitably to some degree retouched and altered by others. But more and more the conviction is making way among scholars that in their main substance and in their whole poetical effect the Iliad and Odyssey which have been handed down to us by the Alexandrian editors are in each case the actual Homer, the constructive and imaginative production of a single great poet.

Mr. Austin Smyth, the author of "The Composition of the Iliad," is to be reckoned among the defenders of the unity. As regards the Iliad, the excisions he makes, whether or not we accept them, do not materially affect the structure and substance of the poem; and it is of the essence of his argument that the poem is the very carefully-planned and accurately-executed work of a single poet. This likewise applies to the Odyssey. He will have no nonsense about an original Achilleid, or about a Telemacheia that has got clapped on to the front of an Odyssey. He even accepts, as part of the authentic Homer, the whole of the games in Iliad XXIII., and the whole of the doubtful conclusion of the Odyssey. To put it numerically: the traditional Iliad contains 15,693 lines, or if we exclude the Doloneia, as was done by many ancient and is done by nearly all modern critics, 15,114. Of these Mr. Smyth rejects only 1,614, or 10 per cent.; and most of the passages he strikes out either are (like the Trojan Catalogue in Book II.) admittedly suspect—sometimes, indeed, quite indefensible—or are easily detachable. To this, however, there is one marked exception: and the excision of Hermes from Book XXIV., while necessary for his theory, must have cost him something of the same pang that it gives his readers.

MR. SMYTH'S THEORY.

But the theory which Mr. Smyth bases on his revised text, or on which his revised text is based, is both new and startling. It is this: that the Homeric Iliad consisted of 13,500 lines, neither more nor less, divided into forty-five sections or cantos of exactly 300 lines each; and that the Homeric Odyssey similarly consisted of 11,700 lines, neither more nor less, divided into twenty-six sections or cantos of exactly 450 lines each. And this is the thesis which the volume sets out to expound, with an ingenuity which must move admiration, and with a quality even higher and at least as rare, a transparent candour which compels respect. It is seldom that the author of so startling a theory wholly avoids the temptation to juggle with the evidence, to suppress inconvenient facts, to argue more or less consciously in a circle. But there is not a sentence in this book which is not absolutely fair. Mr. Smyth makes no attempt to conceal either the real grounds on which he comes to a conclusion, or the weaknesses which may be alleged against them; rather he emphasizes both.

What Mr. Smyth has not really faced is the antecedent improbability of his whole theory. He argues that the oral transmission, and the correct preservation, of a long poem would both be better secured if it were composed in cantos of precisely equal length; he even seems to suggest that in recitation the lines were told off one by one upon a rosary. But is this a device which we know ever to have been used? And is this the kind of limitation which a poet would ever accept? Medieval poetry offers no analogy. Even Dante, who carried what may be called the mathematics of poetry to their utmost stretch, never thought of stretching the cantos of the Divine Comedy in such a bed of Procrustes. It is true that the Homeric poems were so composed as to divide readily into "lays" for the purpose of recitation. It is at least probable that these "lays" conformed approximately to a normal length. And the arbitrary division made much later, of each poem into 24 books no doubt tends to obscure in the minds of those who have been brought up upon it, the natural reciting-divisions into which the poems fall. But to suppose that a lay of the kind must have been precisely 300 lines in length, and to suppose further that a lay of the Odyssey must, for some inscrutable reason, have been precisely half as long again, makes an impossible draft on belief, however great the ingenuity with which the theory is worked out, and however plausibly the poems can be patted in and pulled out, so as to make them fit it.

THE INCONSISTENCIES.

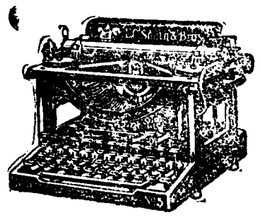
But, in any case, this book has a substantial value in being the application of a fresh mind to the Iliad upon new lines; and that mind is the mind of one who really understands and appreciates Homer. He does not treat the poet and his poem, as so many scholars have done, like a cross-examining barrister at the Old Bailey. Many of the remarks incidentally made by Mr. Smyth are both acute and illuminating, and may well be taken to heart by other Homerists. Particular attention may be drawn to his brilliant vindication of the Embassy of Book IX., and the skill with which he shows that the alleged inconsistencies between that episode and the reconciliation of Book XVI., do not exist, but are based on failure on the part of the critic "first to examine with the utmost care the actual words of the poet, and then to reconstruct in his own mind, with the utmost distinctness of which it is capable, the entire situation that they paint." Much criticism of poetry, not in the case of Homer alone, is vitiated by this failure to approach it at something of the same imaginative tension as that at which it was created. And much "destructive" criticism amounts to little more than an intimation that if the critic had been the maker of the poem he would have made it different; which may be quite true, but does not carry one far. Against this combination of indolence and conceit scholars cannot be too sedulously on their guard of art. Not the least part of the value of Mr. Smyth's book is the lesson it gives how the mind may be kept alert, the imagination active, the appreciation keen, even in an atmosphere thick with the dust of confused controversy.

"APRIL FOOL" IN BERLIN.

NEWSPAPER HOAXES ON THE GERMAN PUBLIC.

Ideal weaher conditions on April 1, afternoon were largely responsible for the success of the April Fool joke perpetrated by a Berlin daily paper, which announced that the French aviator, Pegoud, would fly backwards from Berlin and alight at the Brandenburg Thor, whence he would walk to the French Embassy, where he would take tea with the German Crown Prince, says a Berlin correspondent. Hundreds of people assembled in the Parizer Pratz, and waited there for an hour or so before the news gradually spread that the whole announcement was a hoax.

Another April Fool joke perpetrated by a Berlin illustrated newspaper took the form of a lake photograph, accompanied by a ludicrous announcement concerning the wife of the English Chancellor. The picture was in reality the most dishevelled photograph of the French actress, Mlle. Polaire, but the superscription read as follows: "A new suffragette manœuvre. The wife of the English Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, has sworn never to comb her hair again until her husband has granted the women the right to vote."



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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 3.

It is interesting that some prominent women in Paris have been protesting against the eccentricities of the present fashion, and doubtless their protest will have a good effect. It is satisfactory to note that skirts are no longer quite so scanty at the ankle, and that there is a tendency to revive the pretty underskirt, the departure of which most women were inclined to regret. The corselet skirt remains supreme where tailormade costumes are concerned, and the belt that once finished our skirts has now gone to adorn our coats. The reign of the tunic still continues, and the charm of this kind of drapery has been considerably increased by the fancy for lining the semi-transparent materials of which it is composed with thin silk in some vivid shade. Charming colour effects can be produced in this way, and the present is a season of bright colours.

MILLINERY OF THE MOMENT.

In order to wear to advantage the latest millinery it is necessary to dress the hair rather high at the back, so that the hat may be tipped at the correct angle. A pretty example of one of these new hats is given in our illustration. It is composed of white Tagal straw, and is in the shape known as "bergere," suggestive of the smart little hats so familiar to us as worn by the dainty little shepherdesses of Dresden china. These hats are always tipped up smartly either at the back or at one side, and then supported by an elaborate cache-peigne, either of ribbon or flowers. Often there is no trimming on the crown at all; but in our illustration a beautiful spray of the "La France" roses which forms the cache-peigne is placed on the widest part of the brim at the back.

THE BLOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

As shown in our illustration, there is a tendency for the newest blouses intended to be worn with corselet skirts to pouch very slightly, which is a more becoming style for most people than the very tightly-drawn garments which have been in fashion for so long. The adaption of the "Raglan" sleeve to a dressy blouse is also very charmingly shown in this design, which is carried out in cream crepe mousseline—one of those soft draping, slightly rough-surfaced materials that have a peculiar fascination for this purpose. The folded vest is of cream net; but the dainty frills which finish the collar and the sleeves are of the crepe itself. The collar and the long revers are embroidered with motifs in Oriental-coloured silks; but cream motifs of guipure lace would also look well.

A SMART WALKING COSTUME.

Nothing is more essential on an Easter holiday than a new and smart walking costume, and for this reason the design given in our illustration will be very welcome. Both coat and skirt are cut on the latest and most fashionable lines. A nice ratine or a good faced-cloth would be the best material to choose for the construction of this costume, and a pretty shade of mole-colour would be found generally useful. The skirt is very slightly draped in front; but the striking feature is the original cut of the coat, which gives the costume a very chic effect. The collar is shaped in the "Napoleon" style, and is carried out in very handsome metallic brocade in shades of peacock and gold, and matches the tiny waistcoat. The coat is fastened with a single large enamelled button.

FATHER OF 35.

THE KAISER'S CONVERSATION WITH A PATRIOT.

Ferdinand Eglinski, aged fifty-three, a tailor in the village of Ahlbeck, on the Baltic, claims to be the champion father in Germany.

He married at twenty; his first wife had twenty-four children and died in 1906; he married her sister, who has eleven children—triplets once and twins twice. Nineteen boys and seven girls are alive, and last year six Englinskis were serving simultaneously in the Army.

On the entry of the sixth son in the Army in 1913, says the Berlin "Tageblatt," which is quoted by the "Mail" correspondent, Eglinski was received in audience by the Kaiser, who ordered him to be entertained in Berlin at his Majesty's expense for a week.

After pressing a fifty-mark note (£2 10s). in Eglinski's hand the Kaiser clapped him on the shoulder and said, "Just keep up the good work, Eglinski!" Cracking his heels at the salute, the man replied, "At your service, Majesty."

Evee been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

PARIS FASHIONS.

THE MASCULINE TENDENCIES.

We are being told that the clothes we are to wear, for some months at least, are inspired by the fashions of 1876; and a vision of simpering ladies sniffing at faded flowers in beruched taffetas or dresses with flowing polo-naise skirts bustles, jacket-bodices, neck velvets, and chignons with one stray curl, rises before our mental eye. Yet, writes the Fashion correspondent of "The Times", in spite of our having all these elements in our present manner of dressing, no woman today looks at all like those simpering ladies one sees in old fashion plates. For one thing, we no longeer simper; it is not of date, and for another, we have done away with whalebone bodices, waists, and petticoats. The difference these modifications have made to our silhouette is extraordinary; and in looking through old costume books I have realized that never before have women dared to show their legs as they have shown them during the last year or so. Not ever in the Revolutionary period and the First Empire, when dress was decidedly skimpy, did they reveal more than their ankles, although their clinging, chiffony gowns were, it is true, of little more substance than an opaque veiling. They have bared their throats, their shoulders, and their arms in most centuries, but never before have they shown such masculine tendencies about the nether limbs. We had a suggestion of Turkish trousers in Balzac's day, I believe; some of his turbaned heroines wore them but they were voluminous. Nowadays nothing is voluminous below the knee.

GREEK AND ITALIAN DRAPERIES.

A much more graceful tendency is the one which leans towards Greek and Italian draperies, although, as has been said, "the fact of returning to ancient draperies does not necessarily mean either modesty or simplicity." The 15th century Italian draperies are particularly becoming to youth and slimness, and there are several models which show a short, tucked under-tunic from which fall soft folds to the feet and scarcely any break to the straight lines behind. The new, pliable taffetas lends itself quite well to this sort of drapery, and crepe de chine, mousseline do soie, or organdie, are perfect for such a purpose. A charming dress was in sea-shell taffetas with a high draped waistbelt, a band of lace as a short decollete, and over the shoulders white tulle bretelles, which also form the sleeves. The only strong note of colour in this little model dress was rose, the heart of which was a deep pink; and it was used to hold together the front draperies so that they might fall straight and clinging to the feet. Cloth, of a very fine kind, can also be used for this style of skirt; but it is used skimpily and the coat worn with it should be of bolero cut with closely-fitting long sleeves and double basques behind. A waistcoat of some brilliant embroidery seems indicated; quaint buttons and a carlessly falling turned-back collar of linon de soie would complete the scheme.

CRINOLINE AND TURKISH TROUSERS.

Can any combination of fashions be more incongruous than a crinoline and Turkish trousers? It is as if one married a Lutheran to a Mahomedan. But Parisian dressmakers do not hesitate before incongruities, and it lies with their clients to say what shall and crinoline tunics seem all right in Persian pictures worn by Persian nobles, and they may prove to be possible for Parisian women, for the day is past when one may say that anything is "impossible." There is also a note of the Indian squaw about some of these models, for the crinoline is fringed with ostrich feathers and the head is stuck with other barbaric ornaments. Is it any wonder that we no longer hold our breath before the "Merveilleuses" or that we smile when we read the note of reproach in an old document which says that Mme. Tallien walked out in sandals with a ring of great price on each finger, dressed in a gown of very bright colour and of gauzy filminess? Such extravagances are nothing to us; nevertheless, it is more than probable that the trousers and the crinoline will develop into fuller under-dresses and a confining drapery of the tunic kind. It is noticeable that many of our most popular fashions have begun by a wild extravagance; and it is just as true that some of them have begun very mildly and have grown into madness with the months. There is the slit skirt as an instance. I can remember when it first appeared, at least four or five years ago, and it was worn by one of the prettiest women in Paris. People alluded to it in whispers, lifted hands and eyebrows, said "Impossible." But the idea took root and grew into a very important tree.

THE MODERN MEDLEY.

The tailor-made of this season is so absolutely unlike any coat and skirt that women have ever worn before, and the silhouette it gives is so very different from any other we have seen among feminine fashions, that we naturally wonder from what sources the designers draw their inspirations. They have gone, it seems, to old engravings and pictures of men, not women, and most of our coats to-day have been copied or adapted from those which have been worn by peasants, bourgeois, lacqueys, as well as courtiers, throughout several centuries and in many countries. We see Spanish boleros, English spencers Highland jackets, Milanese mantles, French blouses, and Italian doublets of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries; the Low Countries have also given us several models; sashes saw the light in Russia, or were wound about the waist of a "damoiselle" of Flanders. Indeed, modern fashions are the most bewildering medley imaginable if one once begins to look for their source. The East and the West meet in them with a fine inconsequence, and they, at least, know no nationality or clime. The result is something very gallant; something suggestive of Rosalind and of great charm. The open throat with its softly lying lawn collar, the touch of gay embroidery in a waistcoat, the jaunty cut of the coat, and the audacious lifting of the skirt, all go to make up something daring and emancipated. Perhaps nothing expresses the spirit of the age among young women more than the tailor-made of this season, and it is as well for those who are no longer young to try to understand it, even if they do not wear it. It is no good being shocked at its audacity, for youth is almost always audacious, and tailor-mades are essentially young this season.

MILLINERY.

Millinery is also governed by men's fashions, and a girl's headgear to-day is very long ago. The boyish silhouette demands a rakish toque and a jaunty feather much more than it does a poke bonnet or a falling veil; and it is only when we go out of morning garb to put on the dress of ceremony that we can wear the new, purely feminine shapes which are being so prettily trimmed with ribbons and flowers. The plateau hat in straw wreathed with roses, and set very much on one side of the head with a drooping bunch of ribbons falling over the shoulder, is the most fashionable hat of the moment, and it will be seen at all summer functions when really summer dresses are worn. Until then, we have to be content with the boyish toques and less flowery models as being more capable of meeting the March winds.

PROSE-POEMS BY A CHILD.

REMARKABLE COMPOSITIONS BY A BOY OF SEVEN.

A remarkable series of prose-poems appear in the April issue of the "Poetry Review." The new poet is a seven-year-old Hampstead boy named Logan Wilshire, who has not yet learned to read or write. He dictates his compositions to his mother, and it is not unusual for young Wilshire, after romping with his boy companions on the health, to go to Mrs. Wilshire and say that he has "a strange dreamy feeling," and wishes to tell her "some beautiful words." He then closes his eyes, and slowly dictates, while his mother proceeds to write.

The result of these efforts is embodied in the striking selections given by the "Review," covering a period of two years since he first began to utter his precocious fancies, and the prose-poems are regarded by Mr. Stephen Phillips as both subtle and wonderful.

Seen by a "Standard" representative, young Wilshire gave no indication of taking himself at all seriously. He seemed more disposed to romp and play than to be interviewed upon his literary gifts. He saw nothing marvellous about his stories, and said that the other boys could tell similar stories if they got a chance. These fits of inspiration came suddenly and unexpectedly to him, but once he started to dictate the ideas to his mother the words fell into their place in natural sequence, and there was never any need to alter a single syllable. It was an ordinary thing, he thought, for boys to have such ideas and to be able to express them in that way. Lately young Wilshire has, it appears, been aspiring to rhythmic form, and may in due time express himself in verse.

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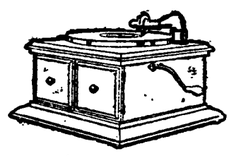

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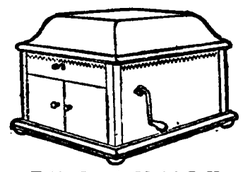

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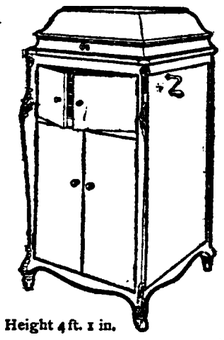

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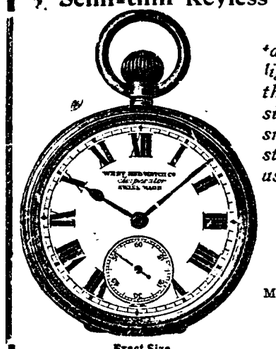

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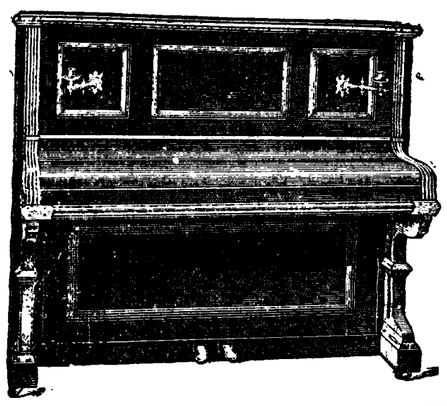

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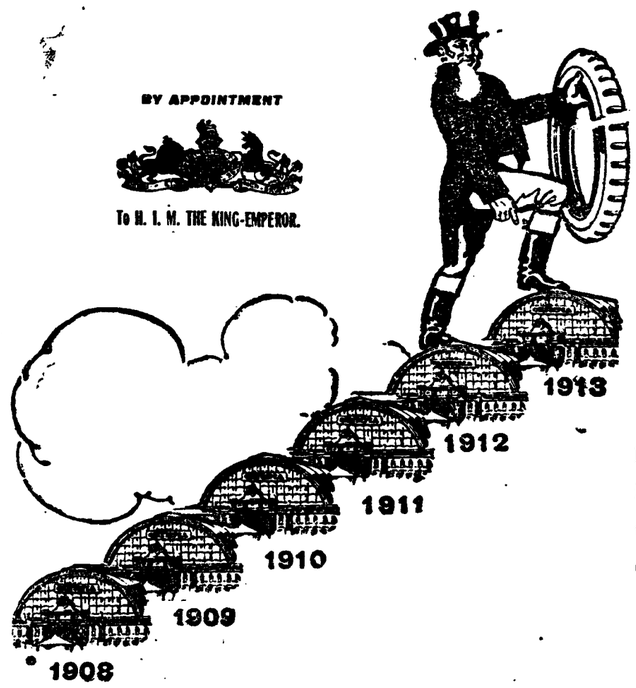

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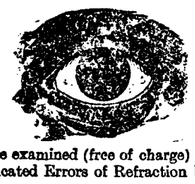

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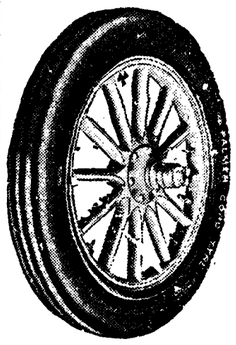

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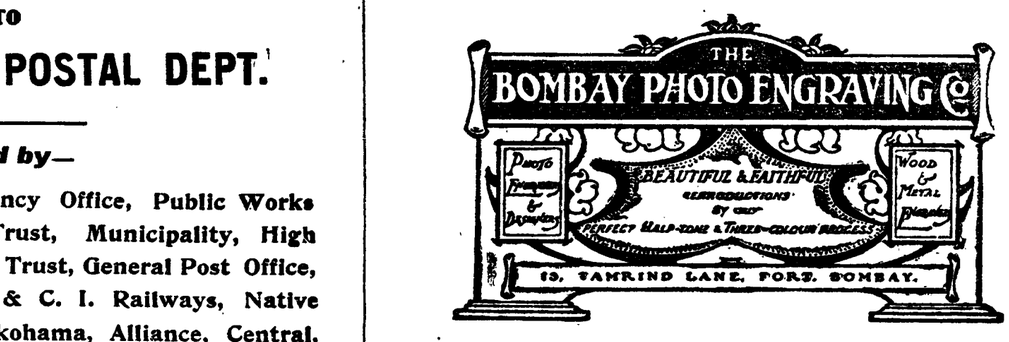
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